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BRITISH INSIST NAVAL ACCORD STILL POSSIBLE

Cabinet to Draft What May
Be Britain's Last Word
on Disarmament

GARVIN SUPPORTS
HOUGHTON PROPOSAL

Editor in Agreement With Plan
to Place Power of Declar-
ing War in Hands of People

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau via
Postal Telegraph from Halifax

LONDON, July 25.—The Cabinet met today to draft what may prove to be Great Britain's last word upon naval disarmament, to be carried by W. C. Bridgeman, First Lord of the Admiralty, and Viscount Cecil to Geneva tomorrow. Its deliberations have been conducted in an atmosphere of expectation, which yesterday's solemn ceremonies at Ypres have deepened and exalted. It is felt that the apothecosis of heroism in the black night of war may yet be a prelude to the dawn of a happier era for the world. This possibility illuminates the entire political horizon with the bright light of hope which the experts' wrangling leaves undimmed.

James L. Garvin, in this week's Observer, thus gives expression to the widespread British feeling that somehow or other there exists a way to that understanding with the United States which is so passionately desired.

"Complicated Haggle"

"Men big and broad enough to be worthy of the two countries," Mr. Garvin says, "would sweep away all this complicated haggle. It is a sad fact that we have more large merchantmen capable of being armed with six-inch guns than we get into the region of nightmare. We might as well say the United States could paralyze Canada, mop up the West Indies, and stop our imports from all North America. If it is said we have bases all over the world, what is this by comparison with America's interior advantages? If it is said the British Empire is very large, we are bound to answer that the real sphere of special influence claimed by the United States in North America is just as large. Particularly as regards the number and ubiquity of our naval bases, a full understanding between the two countries would place them all at the disposal of the American fleet in a sufficient emergency.

"Then let's both get down to bed-rock. It is to be real parity for the future; or does America in her heart now repent Washington and desire real naval supremacy? We can avoid misunderstanding and preserve friendship on a basis that we both know which it is to be. If parity, the British people not only accept it absolutely, but would sweep out of office any British Government attempting directly or indirectly to dispute it. Every responsible person on this side understands and it would be an America intended to assert and establish at the Washington Conference was her minimum claim to a fleet 'second to none.' But is the new aim indeed to be a fleet 'bigger than any?' That in itself would be to return to pre-war thought, and it would be a universal stimulus to armaments and all scientific ingenuities connected with them.

For American Friendship
"Whatever American statesmanship may decide under Mr. Coolidge's Administration, this country has made up its mind. We flatly decline to regard America as a potential enemy. We shall still refuse to believe that any American President

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Another Drake Lands on Plymouth Shores

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON. CAPTAIN THOMAS DRAKE, an Englishman who went to the United States many years ago and became an American citizen, has just completed a voyage alone across the Atlantic from Charleston, S. C., to Plymouth, in a small 8-ton schooner-rigged motor boat, the Pilgrim. The whole of his long journey was accomplished by sail only.

The intrepid sailor encountered heavy seas, and passing steamers offered him assistance, but he preferred to battle on alone, and his courage was finally rewarded by the sight of the English coast 54 days out from Charleston.

France Must Remain Pacific Says Poincare

Premier Declares Country
Should Regard Germany
Without Hatred

By Special Cable

PARIS, July 25.—Without hatred, without passion, France, which must remain pacific and industrious, should regard Germany, declared Raymond Poincare, the Premier, preaching peace external and internal in the little town of Orchies, which, standing in the north, was completely ruined during the war, but now rises from its ashes.

Orchies is typical of many communities which have made remarkable efforts during the past eight years, and although they are reminders on all hands of former devastations, are among the sincerest adherents of the policy of Locarno.

Toward the end of 1918, M. Poincare visited Lille, Roubaix, Tourcoing, Douai and Orchies. In the latter Flanders town, 695 houses were entirely destroyed and 683 badly damaged out of 1377. The public buildings were scattered. Today he returns and finds a bright, fresh town with shining roofs, houses and public edifices. It is representative of a remarkable resurrection.

Standing among clean buildings, M. Poincare said that though French towns were burnt, it was wrong to accuse the whole German people of such acts. He recalled a German officer made prisoner who cried over Orchies, "Those tears," said M. Poincare, "mean more for a rapprochement between the two nations than endeavors to transfer responsibilities. Nobody in France has the foolish desire to foster hostility toward neighbors, an accord with whom is indispensable to the peace of humanity."

If the controversy ceased they would be able to think of the burning of Orchies as belonging to the past. Peace was necessary to philosophy as they regarded earlier historical events. France's efforts at conciliation were made with good grace and without grudgings. They were in conformity with France's duty toward the world, and its own interests. Peace was necessary to France, which was left with ten departments ravaged, and with immense debts and the most difficult

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

Maine Cuts Tax, Has Surplus; More States Increase Cost

Trend of Expenses Is Upward in West Virginia and
Arizona; Few See Much Prospect
for Retrenchment

Further reports today in connection with THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR's nation-wide survey of the trend of state and local taxes indicate that the upward movement is, with few exceptions, typical throughout the country. West Virginia and Arizona contribute to the general condition. More lately Maine has been able to reduce taxes some and show a surplus in the treasury. The following is the twelfth installment of a series of articles which will continue through July 28.

AUGUSTA, Me. (Special).—An evidenced by a surplus of \$1,000,000 for the last fiscal year, and another for the last year of the preceding year, a determined campaign to reduce state expenditures is under way in Maine. A reduction of 10 per cent in taxes was achieved by the last Legislature, and the Governor has announced that he will continue to the extent of co-operation among the several departments which voluntarily curtailed expenditures.

This twice repeating of an accumulation of \$1,000,000 is also due to a changed policy in regard to the contingent fund, the primary purpose of which was to enable the Governor and Council to vote expenditures of an emergency nature while the Legislature was not in session.

The "pay-as-you-go" policy has been adopted in this State. Surveys of state finances have been made by nationally known experts on such problems. In addition to the accumulation of the million surplus, state debts have been reduced by generous margins.

The same story of state expenditures jumping ahead rapidly in the past score of years, as reflected in accounts of other states, is noticeable in a study of Maine figures.

Expenses Move Upward
Twenty-five years ago the yearly expenditure was \$2,000,000, and 10 years later this doubled. In another 10-year period, another doubling up to nearly \$10,000,000 was seen. At this time the fiscal year was changed so that it ended on June 30 instead of coinciding with the calendar year.

Promoting Pacific's Peace at Honolulu Conference



Upper Row, Left to Right—Miss Catherine Gerwick, Secretary of International Education in the Educational and Research Division of the National Board, Y. W. C. A.; Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur, President of Stanford University and Chairman of the Institute; Mrs. William G. Hibbard, Regional Director, National League of Women Voters, Chicago.

Lower Row, Left to Right—Dr. Paul Monroe, of Teachers' College, Columbia University; Dr. Stephen P. Duggan, Director of the Institute of International Education; and Dr. E. A. Hume, Formerly President of Yale in China. Also Among the American Delegates to the Institute of Pacific Relations Holding Two Week's Session in an Endeavor to Help Solve the Problem of Untying the Views of the Orient and the Occident.

Affairs of China Are Taking a Commanding Place in the Discussions, With an Earnest Attempt to Settle the Chaotic Conditions in That Country, Aid It in Its Aspirations Toward Nationality, and Still Preserve Foreigners' Rights.

AMERICAN PART IN NICARAGUA IS DISCUSSED

Former Envoy Opens Confer-
ence at University of
New Hampshire

DURHAM, N. H., July 25 (Special).

The policy of the United States in Nicaragua was severely criticized this morning by Thomas P. Moffat, formerly a United States Consul in Nicaragua, and also a member of the Mixed Claims Commission to that country, who made the opening address of the two-day conference on the Latin-American relations of the United States, held under the direction of the University of New Hampshire. Following his address there was an open forum, at which doubtful points were debated.

Others who are slated to speak during the five sessions of the conference are Ralph H. Gabriel of the department of history at Yale Uni-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

New Type of Missionary Held Need of Christianity in East

Pacific Relations Institute Finds Opportunities Are
Great for Right Kind of Religious Work—Chinese
Delegate Says Kuomintang Will Protect All Alike

By a Staff Correspondent

HONOLULU, T. H., July 25.—A new and better type of missionary is needed in the Far East, if Christianity is to progress as it should, is the conclusion reached in the Institute of Pacific Relations forum which has been discussing foreign missions. That there is a great opportunity for the right kind of religion in the new China, was affirmed by speaker after speaker.

Dr. David Z. T. Yui, general secretary of national committee, Young Men's Christian Association of China, declared that the Nanking Government intends to recognize liberty among the Chinese and guarantee protection to religious organizations. He said the announcement of this purpose was a relief to him, and that it represented the policy of the Kuomintang.

Prof. Francisco Benitez, dean of the college of education, University of the Philippines, announced that: "The Philippines want a religion that does not recognize the national aspiration of the Filipino people for independence. Religion to succeed must develop a sense of responsibility to the people and be one that the people can progress with."

Dr. Daniel J. Fleming, professor of missions, Union Theological Seminary, New York, declared that one ethical standard should be sought for all religions and said that Christianity must stand on its merits, asserting that people should be left to judge what religion is best and not be bribed or coerced into accepting any teaching.

Several Japanese members declared that Christianity has been a great force in their country in furthering friendlier international relations, and has also greatly assisted through social work.

Some members advocated that the term missionary should be abolished and a new name found for a new type of Christian worker who will always put unselfish sincerity first, who will acknowledge the fault of his civilization and his church, but who will go forth determined to win his way by reason, service and sacrifice.

Training of Natives Urged
The suggestion also was made that one-half of present missionary funds be used to bring natives of the Far East to America or Europe for instruction in place of simply sending missionaries out from the west, thus giving eastern peoples a chance to compare religions and cultures.

Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur, president of Stanford University and chairman of the institute, in an interview pointed to the advance such frank discussions indicate.

The Wilbur statement to correspondents: "This broad attitude on the relations of Christianity to other religions as well as frank criticism of methods shows progress for the people of the Pacific. Any attitude of intolerance is entirely lacking."

"Such discussion would have been impossible a few years ago. Christianity should forge ahead on its merits, and is sure to become a great and powerful force in the East, as well as the West."

VAN LEAR BLACK
BACK FROM JAVA
By Wireless via Postal Telegraph from Halifax

THE HAGUE, July 25.—Van Lear Black of Baltimore, with his pilots, Geyendorff and Scholte of the Dutch K. L. M. service, completed his return air trip to Java Saturday afternoon, after an absence of 38 days. Large crowds welcomed the fliers at the Amsterdam airport.

The Burgomaster, De Vlugt, praised Mr. Black for having made possible a Dutch air service with a Fokker VLI monoplane and bringing the East Indian colonies so much closer to the Mother Country. The city of Amsterdam bestowed a medal on Mr. Black and his companions, and in the evening they were all guests of honor of the city, which was gaily decorated with flags.

FORD SETTLES ANOTHER SUIT WITH APOLOGY

Offers Also to Pay Part of
Bernstein Expense in
\$200,000 Action

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, July 25.—The settlement, out of court, of the \$200,000 libel action brought by Herman Bernstein, Jewish editor and author, against Henry Ford has been announced by Samuel Untermyer, attorney for Mr. Bernstein.

The basis of the settlement, Mr. Untermyer said, was a letter of apology and retraction by Mr. Ford for articles which appeared in the Dearborn Independent concerning Mr. Bernstein. The action was started four years ago and was based on a statement in the Dearborn Independent that Mr. Bernstein gave Mr. Ford the alleged information on which the Dearborn Independent articles attacking the Jews were based. Mr. Untermyer said that Mr. Ford had now done all he could toward correcting the wrong.

In his letter to Mr. Bernstein, Mr. Ford expressed "deep regret" and voiced the wish to be permitted to contribute toward the expense incurred by Mr. Bernstein in connection with his action. Lawyers on both

(Continued on Page 4, Column 2)

FARM ISSUE DOMINATES SESSION OF GOVERNORS; 23 STATES REPRESENTED

Arkansas Hen Wins Egg Marathon Record

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Fayetteville, Ark. AN ARKANSAS hen has something to cackle about, having laid 149 eggs in 149 consecutive days, to win the world's championship. The record-breaking layer is Lady Lindy, a single-comb White Leghorn hen, owned by William R. Curry of Inglenook Farm, near Gentry, Ark. The former world's record was 141 eggs, laid in as many days, by a hen owned by Homer Collins of Ozark, Mo., entered in the 1925 national egg-laying contest, held at Mountain Grove, Mo.

Northern Army Pushes Chiang From Shantung

Also Captures Junction of
Hsuehchowf—Hankow Re-
jects Joint Conference

By Special Cable

SHANGHAI, July 25.—Mrs. Sun Yat-sen has arrived here from Hankow, whence she slipped away following the publication of her resignation, which the ruling group there made every effort to suppress. She declared that the reactionary general, Ho Chien, dominates the Hankow situation, but felt that the people will rise against the militarists in the near future.

A leading figure in the Nanking Government, Ha Han-ming, invited Mrs. Sun to proceed to Nanking, assuring her of a ceremonial reception and welcome into the councils of the Government, but she declined on the ground that Nanking, like Hankow, is under militarist domination and does not conform to the ideals of her husband.

The threatened offensive of the Hankow armies down the Yangtze has exerted an unfavorable effect on Chiang Kai-shek's northern military position, the latest reports indicating that the northerners pushed him from Shantung, while another dispatch states that the northern armies captured the important junction of Hsuehchowf. This reversal of fortune is attributable to Chiang's recent withdrawal of many troops from the North to concentrate against Hankow.

A Hankow message states that the Government there will reject Feng Yu-shiang's invitation to send delegates to a joint conference with Nanking representatives for the purpose of restoring harmony in the Nationalist camp.

The Shanghai Municipal Council closed a number of Chinese business places that refused to pay the 2 per cent tax increase. Chinese Nationalist politicians wish to raise the question of Chinese representation on the Municipal Council, in connection with the tax dispute. The French settlement authorities and Chinese taxpayers compromised on this issue, the Chinese agreeing to pay the increase for six months, when the question will again be open for revision, and efforts to reach a similar compromise are being made in the international settlement.

(Continued on Page 4, Column 2)

Host to Governors' Conference



GOV. FRED W. GREEN OF MICHIGAN.

Agriculture Asks Same Aid
as Finance and Industry,
Says Gov. Hammill

GOV. BREWSTER HOLDS
SHIPS ARE NECESSARY

By a Staff Correspondent

MACKINAC ISLAND, Mich., July 25.—Sectional problems closely interrelated, yet each the particularly urgent and outstanding issue of the regions represented, were broached for public discussion and the exchange of viewpoints at the nineteenth annual conference of the governors of the states of the Union which opened here today.

Twenty-three governors and other high state officials representing as many states from every section of the land except the Pacific coast gathered for the deliberations. The governors present when the conference got under way were: Fred W. Green, Michigan; Bibb Graves, Alabama; John E. Martineau, Arkansas; John W. Martin, Florida; Edward Jackson, Indiana; John Hammill, Iowa; Ben S. Paulen, Kansas; Ralph O. Brewster, Maine; Albert C. Ritchie, Maryland; Adam McMullen, Nebraska; Huntley N. Spaulding, New Hampshire; John S. Flaher, Pennsylvania; Joseph G. Richards, South Carolina; George H. Dern, Utah; John E. Weeks, Vermont; Frank C. Emerson, Wyoming; Len Small, Illinois; Lieut.-Gov. W. J. Holloway, Oklahoma; Lieut.-Gov. Norman S. Case, Rhode Island; John C. Hall, Speaker of House of Representatives, Massachusetts; and Carey A. Hardee, former Governor of Florida, and secretary of the conference.

All Touch Farm Question

The five-fold program of major topics that will be considered deals with the outstanding internal issues that confront the Nation today: farm relief, water power, flood control and flood relief, marine shipping and election purity. It is a matter of considerable significance that the first four subjects, discussed by state executives from widely divergent sections and representing distinctly varied economic interests and groups are to be considered as related particularly to the agricultural problem.

The first two speakers, Governor Hammill of Iowa and Governor McMullen of Nebraska, devoted themselves entirely to that issue. Governor Brewster, who acts as the spokesman for the six New England states represented at the conference, presented the subject of the merchant marine as related to agriculture, industry and transportation. Governor Graves, who will lead the discussion on water power, while Governor Martineau, who is slated for the chief address on needs growing out of the Mississippi flood, will devote considerable attention to the farm factor.

Party representation was practically evenly divided at the conference. The state executives insisted that the gathering was devoid of either personal or sectional politics. They declared the purpose of the meeting to be strictly one of effecting closer ties and better understanding of mutual problems by friendly debate and discussions, one of "talking to each other instead of about each other."

Refers to Bill Indirectly

Governor Hammill, a farm bloc leader demanding the enactment of the McNary-Haugen Bill, and an avowed supporter of former Gov. Frank O. Lowden of Illinois for the Republican presidential nomination, although emphatic in his demand for farm relief in his speech today and very specific in his references to what he felt the farmer required in such legislation, referred only indirectly to the McNary-Haugen Bill and only in a veiled manner intimating that the bill was a project should be rejected.

Governor Hammill's speech on the farm issue was the outstanding address of the opening session. He put forth, with the same arguments and vigor displayed at the recent farm relief legislation conference held in St. Paul, Minn., the demand of the farm bloc that agriculture "be brought within the protective circle." Governor McMullen echoed this view less aggressively.

Governor Hammill developed his argument on the premises that banking is given assistance by the Federal Reserve Act, that industry has the tariff, that the railroads have the Federal Transportation Act, that Labor has the Adamson law and the immigration restrictions; that general prosperity cannot rest upon sectional prosperity; that agriculture is not in need of relief but stabilization, and that such stabilization cannot be obtained until "the American market which is protected for industry for labor, and for finance, is also protected for the American farmer."

Adjusted Supply Is Object
"There is nothing radical about our program," Governor Hammill declared. "Our proposal is to make agriculture a stable business. We can do this only by placing it on a parity with industry and finance and labor. We ask no more than the others have. But we do ask as much. The main objective of the forces that are working for farm relief is to put agriculture in position to adjust its supply to the home demand at a fair price. To do this, some workable plan for the control and disposition of agricultural surpluses must be devised. It is the cost of withholding and disposing of the surplus that defeats the efforts of large co-operative associations to control the movement of farm com-

modities to market. It is the surplus above domestic requirements which makes the protective tariff so often ineffective on so many crops.

"We want a method through which tariff schedules can be made effective as applied to our main cash crops. When that has been accomplished, the farmers must get in position to take part in the next revision of the tariff to see that agriculture gets an even break under the protective system. I am confident that the farmers will study the tariff as they have never done in the past and will exert their influence in years to come in the direction which they determine to be for their best interests regardless of their political and economic affiliations."

Challenge to Men in Office

His political reference was confined to the following statement, which the Governor read to amplify:

"It is idle to say that government has nothing to do with the economic interests of groups and classes. The era in which we are living presents a challenge to men whom the people of this nation have placed in positions of responsibility—either they must do what needs to be done to deal with these critical problems, or they must make way for others who will. There is the slightest doubt in my mind that men will be found and chosen capable and willing to grapple with the situation."

Governor McMillen was equally insistent that the farmer is prepared to demand "protection." He declared that the farmer is ready to give industry, labor and finance, federal protection, but demanded that agriculture be included.

No Constructive Substitute

"It is significant," he said, "that while this so-called farm relief legislation has been subjected to an attack more widespread than any other measure in recent years, its opponents have never brought forth any other measure as a constructive substitute for it. We challenge the right of any administration and of any party, to proceed further in the industrialization of the Nation at the expense of agriculture."

"The subject is broader than political parties, and the welfare of agriculture is more to be desired than the welfare of any political organization or of any individual. Industry, labor, finance, are protected from foreign competition. We insist that the farmer be included in the circle."

Governor Brewster urged the strengthening and development of an American Merchant Marine and defended it against its critics, which he said included American as well as foreign.

His address in part was as follows:

"Men of the middle West and South will recall the threatened embargo of 1924, when only reserve government ships put into service in response to earnest pleas from those sections of our country where citizens transportation when foreign ships had failed. And only last year, when England's coal strike had caused such high rates to be offered for carrying coal to that country that ships had abandoned our farmers and planters to their fate, your Secretary of Commerce and your Secretary of Agriculture came before me."

EVENTS TONIGHT

Illustrated lecture, "A Walk in Old Paris," by F. W. C. Hersey, Harvard, Public, Emerson, 8.

Theaters

B. F. Keith's—Vaudeville, 2, 8.

Colonial—Twinkle, Twinkle, musical comedy, 8, 10.

Metropolitan—"The Covered Wagon" (film).

Art Exhibits

Museum of Fine Arts—Open daily except Monday 10 to 5, Sunday 1 to 5. Free guidance through the gallery Tuesday and Fridays at 11.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Pay day Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. Sunday from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. admission free.

Park Art Museum of Harvard at Broadway and Quincy Street, Cambridge, free each week day from 9 until 5, and Sunday from 12 to 5.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Public lecture, "Vocational Agricultural Education—The Massachusetts Project Plan, Its Significance for Education in General and for Agricultural Education in Particular," by Rufus W. Stimson, Division of Vocational Education, Massachusetts Department of Education, Harvard, Emerson, 2.

Harvard Summer School industrial excursion, Lever Soap Company, Cambridge, 1:45.

Address, "The Underprivileged Boy," by Miss Frances May, Kiwanis Club meeting, Boston City Club, 12:20.

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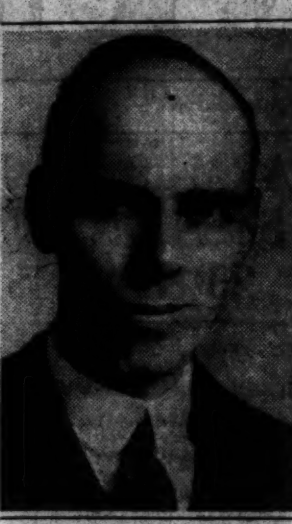
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For Merchant Marine



Gov. Ralph O. Brewster of Maine.

for the Shipping Board urging that even more vessels be prepared for service.

Huge Savings Claimed

"In anticipation of just such need the board already had placed 51 steamers in readiness, and before the emergency had passed 92 extra ships were in operation, carrying to foreign markets millions of bushels of wheat and hundreds of thousands of bales of cotton, which otherwise must have been greatly delayed or left to rot in the home market, causing widespread depression. I have seen the statement that the services of these American ships made a saving of some \$600,000,000 to our people. Of course no exact amount can be absolutely demonstrated, but that it amounts into the hundreds of millions seems clear."

"Of course there were those who condemned this act of the Shipping Board. But men ignore the fundamental fact that no nation with a large sea-borne international commerce can be commercially safe without ships of its own, that it is because American commerce which affects the prosperity of all our citizens needs American ships that the Government is justified in causing them to be furnished, and that it is as important to insure the ability of this country's products to reach foreign markets on reasonable terms as it is to encourage and develop production in this country."

"I take it practically all informed Americans realize the necessity of American merchant ships; not only from a commercial standpoint but

Joins in Farmers' Plea



Gov. Adam McMillen of Nebraska.

also from the standpoint of national defense. The statement last year by our Secretary of the Navy, that today a great liner is of more importance to the navy than a battleship, puts in concrete form a very important proposition.

"This country needs American ships to sustain and develop American commerce. The fact that until the Shipping Board established its South African service American exports to that country were being charged from 50 per cent to 75 per cent more for ocean transportation than were competing goods from Europe; and that as a result of this established American ship competition freight charges on American goods were reduced from an average of \$25 per ton to about \$10 per ton on both American and foreign flag ships

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sailing from the United States, is only one of several very practical illustrations which have been given.

Cargoes Pay \$600,000,000

"I am told that the American-owned cargoes coming into and going out of the United States in our international trade pay ocean transportation charges amounting to some \$600,000,000 per year. A revenue of \$2,000,000 per day every week day in the year is an income well worth having. At present two-thirds of this foreign traffic is being handled by the Shipping Board, as I understand foreign ships, because the policy of it is merely to keep in service a number of American ships sufficient to insure American cargoes as reasonable freight charges as those enjoyed by their competitors."

"But now the time has arrived when the American war-built merchant ship is no longer adequate for the protection and necessary development of our foreign trade. Ships of 13, 14, and 15 knots speed, of improved types and of economical propulsion power are needed. Those are the kind of freighters our competitors have been building since the World War, and already they have in operation more tons of them than there are tons of ships in the whole operated Government fleet."

"Obviously when men see that it

Farm Aid Spokesman

Listing his opinions on what has been done in Nicaragua since 1911, Mr. Moffat said, "We have, with the aid of marines sent to Nicaragua without the consent of Congress, supported since 1911 a government representing a minority of the people."

"We are now attempting to secure the control of the National Railways and the National Bank in order that we may have a valid excuse for armed intervention when the political situation demands."

"We have been meddling in Nicaragua to the extent of handpicking its President."

"We negotiated the Nicaraguan Canal Treaty in 1914 without the free consent of a sovereign people."

"We have desired to maintain in office one so unprincipled as to be willing to barter the autonomy of his country for a 'mess of pottage' and an opportunity to remain in power."

"Since 1911 practically one-eighth of all salaries paid employees had been paid to appointees of the State Department or the bankers, a large part of which, because of the generous provisions made over requirements, is sent out of the country. This is a cause of bitter resentment on the part of the people, as native employees in the Government service receive very small salaries."

Story of Countries' Relations

The course of Mr. Moffat's address was woven about a review, critical and historical, of the relations between the two countries. "Prior to the summer of 1909," he said, "political conditions in Nicaragua had not received undue attention from our Government. At that time Gen. Jose Santos Zelaya was President and had been for many years."

During that year, however, there was a strike on some of the banana plantations, owned by Americans, resulting in the partial destruction of some property, and a gunboat was dispatched from Washington to Bluefields, the principal port of the coast, Mr. Moffat explained.

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WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and vicinity: Fair tonight and Tuesday, not much change in temperature, moderate westerly winds. Southern New England: Generally fair tonight and Tuesday, not much change in temperature, moderate to fresh west and southwest winds.

Northern New England: Generally fair tonight and Tuesday, warmer on eastern Maine coast tonight, moderate southwest and west winds.

Weather Outlook for the Week:

For the north and middle Atlantic states: Generally fair first half of week except local thunderstorms about Tuesday; period of showers latter half of week; temperature near normal most of week.

Official Temperatures

(5 a. m. Standard time, 15th meridian)	
Albany, N. Y.	70
Boston, Mass.	72
Chicago, Ill.	71
Denver, Colo.	68
Indianapolis, Ind.	70
Los Angeles, Calif.	72
Memphis, Tenn.	70
New York, N. Y.	71
Philadelphia, Pa.	70
Pittsburgh, Pa.	69
Portland, Me.	70
Portland, Ore.	69
San Francisco, Calif.	68
St. Louis, Mo.	69
St. Paul, Minn.	70
Seattle, Wash.	68
Washington, D. C.	70
Wichita, Kan.	69

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Palais Royal—Furs—Third Floor

American-Nicaraguan Issues Are Discussed at Conference

(Continued from Page 1)

Mr. Moffat, "Elliot Northcott, the American Minister, at once sent for Estrada and demanded in the name of peace that he resign his office and turn over the power to Vice-President Diaz, threatening that unless this was done the United States would withdraw recognition of the Government. Estrada, thus confronted, left the country."

"Nothing could have served better in working out a commercialized diplomacy," Mr. Moffat asserted, "or be more convenient than to have as President one who had been the employee of his business associates and friends of Secretary Knox. Perhaps the entire plan had been arranged with such an eventually in view. Thus Don Adolfo Diaz came into the Presidency of Nicaragua."

Says Minority Rule Is Backed

Listing his opinions on what has been done in Nicaragua since 1911, Mr. Moffat said, "We have, with the aid of marines sent to Nicaragua without the consent of Congress, supported since 1911 a government representing a minority of the people."

"We are now attempting to secure the control of the National Railways and the National Bank in order that we may have a valid excuse for armed intervention when the political situation demands."

"We have been meddling in Nicaragua to the extent of handpicking its President."

"We negotiated the Nicaraguan Canal Treaty in 1914 without the free consent of a sovereign people."

"We have desired to maintain in office one so unprincipled as to be willing to barter the autonomy of his country for a 'mess of pottage' and an opportunity to remain in power."

"Since 1911 practically one-eighth of all salaries paid employees had been paid to appointees of the State Department or the bankers, a large part of which, because of the generous provisions made over requirements, is sent out of the country. This is a cause of bitter resentment on the part of the people, as native employees in the Government service receive very small salaries."

Story of Countries' Relations

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Election of 1910

The proposed election was held in November, 1910, Mr. Moffat continued, and in 1911 General Estrada and Adolfo Diaz were inaugurated as President and Vice-President, respectively. At the time of the election 75 per cent of the voters were Liberals and 25 per cent were Conservatives, he asserted.

"In 1911, over the pretext of a small revolt among the troops," said

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WEEK END

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"During this same year," he continued, "Mr. Northcott retired and was succeeded as Minister by George T. Wetzel, who came from service in the state department. And in 1912 Gen. Luis Monte, who had been retained by President Diaz as Minister of War, made a coalition with a wing of the Liberty Party and revolted against Diaz."

Acting upon various requests, the Department of State rushed 3000 marines to the aid of the Nicaraguan Government. "The marines came," Mr. Moffat said, "and very actively protected the National Railways, then solely the property of Nicaragua, but upon which American bankers held an option to purchase 51 per cent of the stock for \$1,000,000."

"In 1913 at the conference for choosing the candidate for president, there was a deadlock among the leaders, and Minister Wetzel suggested that he vote to break the tie. This being agreed to, he cast his vote for Diaz, who thus became the candidate."

"In this manner," Mr. Moffat declared, "and with the presence of a large number of marines in Nicaragua, Diaz was elected. Conditions were such that the Liberal Party, realizing the futility of trying to elect one of their party, took no part in the election. Thus there was but one candidate to be voted for, although 75 per cent of the voters in the Republic were Liberals, and opposed to his election."

"During the five years and three months that Diaz was president," he continued, "three outstanding commitments were made that have since played prominent parts in the drama of the marines' stay and been powerful in shaping the political and financial welfare of Nicaragua. These were the incorporation, under the laws of Connecticut, of a National Bank with a capital of \$300,000; the incorporation, under the laws of Maine, of the Pacific Railways with a capital of \$2,000,000, and the ratification of the Nicaraguan Canal Treaty, whereby the United States paid Nicaragua \$2,000,000 for certain rights secured under its provisions."

President Resigns

Skipping to the year 1924, Mr. Moffat said, political conditions went from bad to worse. Diaz, who had been elected on a coalition ticket with the hopes of gaining

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AUSTRIA EAGER TO REPAIR LOSS CAUSED BY RIOTS

Effect Which Outbreak Had on Nations Abroad Being Studied in Vienna

By Wireless via Postal Telegraph from Vienna

VIENNA, July 25.—Austria is eagerly studying the opinions of the world on the recent rioting, and the effect such an outbreak had on nations abroad. Dependent upon other states for food supplies, upon the League of Nations for finances, upon foreign tourists for "invisible exports," the Austrian people are anxious to repair not only the material loss sustained but to regain the normal prestige which such an affair as that of "Black Friday" (the fifteenth) does so much to weaken. The exchange remained stable throughout the gloomy days, a fact greatly encouraging to the forces of law and order now striving to rectify the mistakes of the past. The damage to the Palace of Justice is estimated at \$1,000,000. Restoration is already under consideration and the new building plans contemplate an improved structure.

Series of Recriminations
Much has been said and written in defense of both of all sides in this sanguinary affair. As usual, the aftermath is just a series of recriminations. While some would place greater portions of the responsibility upon the police, whom they declare roughly handled the strike processions as they were marching peacefully, others maintain that except for their timely action, events might have taken a much uglier turn. The matter, however, can only be settled as a result of a impartial inquiry, which is promised immediately.

Hans Schober, president of the police, declared in an interview: "We did all the law and humanity demanded. Before any shooting began, I summoned my commanders and obliged them to take an oath that they would only act according to law, and that they would not resort to arms unless absolutely necessary."

He added that whereas it would have been possible to arm 10,000 men, only 600 carried arms. Meanwhile, all communication services being stopped—railway, post, telephone and telegraph—Vienna was shut off from the world for nearly three days.

Unemployed Mischief Makers
Since the resumption of normal conditions most of the time of Viennese has been spent in ascertaining exactly what it was all about. For when it is remembered that practically the whole trouble occurred around the Palace of Justice, it becomes plain why so many inhabitants had less information than newspaper readers in London and New York.

It is true that reports, said to emanate from Moscow, suggested a new campaign in Central Europe and the Balkans. The realm of mischief makers, however, seems to have been groups of unemployed, Communists or otherwise, which have been accustomed to hold meetings of protest in different parts of the city daily, and which on July 15 joined the processions of organized workers. The meetings of the latter were intended to be orderly and dignified, and after a short one-hour strike work would have been resumed, but events developed otherwise.

Record of Public Work
The Social Democrats of Vienna have a wonderful record of public work in the last few years, especially in their solution of the housing question, and the riots were a real calamity to them. They made a very deep stain upon their political resumé, and in view of the untrue published reports, may damage them abroad. In fact, the Social Democrats cannot be completely exonerated from blame.

The Neue Freie Presse, in a leading article, openly deals with the aspect. That is, of course, the whole question—the effects which street processions may produce, however well-intentioned the organizers may be. The paper points out that the time has now come for the Social Democrats to decide whether they are merely a number of agitators anxious to get all they want by any means, or whether they are prepared to acknowledge themselves as a real parliamentary Opposition aiming at rightly wrongs by constitutional methods.

The Social Democrats
They must, the Journal continues, decide whether they are Communists or Socialists. Hitherto street processions have been the favorite method of protest of this party, and in the past nothing has happened. The processions have largely been

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regarded as a joke. Now some different system of protest must be adopted.

The Social-Democratic Party has never been compared with the English Labor Party, or more correctly the Independent Labor Party, for it has adhered strictly to Marxian Socialism in some ways, but has always sought the road to intellectual instead of physical revolution.

Karl Seitz, the Socialist Mayor of Vienna, led the first brigade in its attempt to get at the burning buildings; General Körner of the same party rendered valiant rescue service and was the last to leave the Palace of Justice, while the Republican Schutzbund, who may be described as the Social Democratic police, were invaluable in their aid to the federal police force and acted as Red Cross men throughout.

Calm Restored
In fact, what might have happened had the Social Democratic Party been in any way inclined to a "Red" revolution, can hardly be imagined. All their manifestos on Friday night, Saturday and Sunday pleaded for peace and order, and forbade further gatherings. It was the Mayor, too, who issued the proclamation forbidding the sale of alcohol in any public places, and who organized the Schutzbund into a separate police force.

Among the rumors current during these last troublous days none lacked foundation so much as those declaring that foreign military intervention was contemplated, and that great parts of Vienna had been pillaged and plundered. Nothing of the sort happened, as could be testified by foreigners, many of them Americans, who experienced no discomfort whatsoever in their hotels during the entire period.

Perfect calm was restored in an astonishingly short time. One hundred thousand shillings have been given by the Ministerial Council to help the victims of the rioting, while all the newspapers have separate funds which are well supported. Great praise has been showered on the police by the representatives of commerce and industry, and the Government has sent them a special note of thanks.

FORD SETTLES ANOTHER SUIT

(Continued from Page 1)

sides refused to disclose the amount of the reimbursement.

Settlement of the case was reached at a conference between Mr. Untermyer, representing Mr. Bernstein and Clifford B. Longley of Detroit; De Lancey Nicol Jr., and Martin C. George of New York, representing Mr. Ford. This conference was held at Greystone, Mr. Untermyer's country home in Yonkers.

By the terms of the settlement Mr. Ford agreed not only to make public apology for the Dearborn Independent articles, and financial reparation in connection with the costs of Mr. Bernstein's action, but also to make an energetic effort to counteract the effect of the alleged libel on all parts of the world where it was published.

Mr. Ford was quoted as saying in his letter: "I take this occasion also to retract and apologize for those parts of the article that appeared in the Dearborn Independent concerning you and for the alleged interview with me assailing you that was published in that paper."

"It was not intended in that article to imply that any of the matters concerning the Jews appearing in the Dearborn Independent were based upon information furnished by you. You have at no time said anything to me that would justify such an inference."

The letter quotes Mr. Ford as expressing a desire to co-operate with Mr. Bernstein in causing the withdrawal of a book called "The International Jew," which contained the Dearborn Independent articles. This book, it was charged, was translated into many languages and distributed throughout the world.

BISHOP W. C. BROWN HAS PASSED ON
RICHMOND, Va., July 25 (AP)—The passing on in London of the Rt. Rev. William Cabell Brown, bishop of the Protestant Episcopal diocese of Virginia, was reported in a cablegram to Oliver J. Sands, president of the American National Bank of Richmond.

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Maine Cuts Tax, Has Surplus; More States Increase Costs

(Continued from Page 1)

increase was noted, but in the following year this was reduced about \$45,000. During 1925-26, a further reduction was secured in the amount of about \$500,000. This was the result of the beginning of the present campaign to reduce expenditures. Increased revenues have accompanied the increased expenditures.

In his last inaugural address, Ralph O. Brewster, Governor, urged even greater effort toward reduction of state expenses, calling attention to the record of the Federal Government in this line and citing astonishing increases in Maine state expenditures.

The Governor told of one department which 12 years ago expended \$650,000 but during 1926 had obtained appropriations of \$11,000,000. Twelve years ago one department started with \$8000, but has now reached closely to the \$500,000 mark. Twenty years ago one institution (the state university) was receiving \$20,000 but is now having an annual appropriation in excess of \$500,000.

Retiring State Debt
Maine is hastening to reduce its obligations. During the last two years \$700,000 has been paid upon the bonds issued for war purposes and provision has been made for retiring another \$700,000 of this in the coming two years.

Under the existing policy all of these obligations will be retired in five more years except one issue of \$500,000, which matures in 1937. A sinking fund of \$98,000 has already been provided for this maturity, and indications are that this loan will undoubtedly be retired at maturity—a policy which is not common in state affairs.

More than 40 per cent of all money expended has been, during the past year, for highways and education. This represents a steady increase for the last several years for these two types of state work. The following table shows the trend of the State's finances:

Year	Total Revenue	Per Capita Collections	Bonded Debt
1910	\$2,014,007.28	\$2.909	\$2,192,000.00
1911	2,048,008.07	2.742	1,380,000.00
1912	4,900,326.41	4.290	498,000.00
1913	5,466,432.74	7.323	1,232,000.00
1914	5,121,023.29	7.207	1,983,000.00
1915	6,389,410.70	8.738	2,629,000.00
1916	6,747,281.44	9.088	3,268,000.00
1917	7,071,023.29	10.246	3,802,000.00
1918	10,238,349.35	13.441	3,802,000.00
1919	11,712,049.00	15.556	11,234,000.00
1920	13,113,138.00	17.478	11,234,000.00
1921	15,024,397.00	20.037	13,542,000.00
1922	15,891,440.00	21.678	16,032,000.00

1927. As each year passes, the bonded debt continues to mount, and the amount of bonded debt retired has not kept pace with the increases.

Highway Improvement, Increased Educational Facilities and the State Debt to Virginia accounts for virtually all of the many bond issues which have been voted by state, county, district and municipal subdivisions in the last 15 years.

The outstanding bonded indebtedness of local fiscal bodies in 1910 was estimated at \$3,500,000. This figure grew to \$72,406,000 in 1926.

Impvements Costly
The outstanding state debt at this time aggregates \$55,900,000, of which \$7,900,000 is for the Virginia debt.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, BOSTON, MONDAY, JULY 25, 1927

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LEAGUE MEETS MOVE OF WETS TO DISCREDIT IT

Calls Imputation of Impeachment of President Absurd—Outlines Its Policies

WASHINGTON, July 25 (AP)—In a long outline of its policies and purposes, the Anti-Saloon League has declared:

"Newspaper headline statements indicating that the League ever had in mind, or attempted to start, any movement toward impeachment of the President of the United States, are as ridiculous as they are false. No specific newspaper was named, although the New York American has published a series of articles with which the statement largely deals. The American on July 10 said a proposal to issue a proclamation charging President Coolidge publicly with misfeasance and malfeasance in office was debated and voted upon by the executive committee of the league in Chicago, Nov. 8, 1925, and was defeated by 5 to 4."

"The league properly recognizes that the President of the United States is the chief law enforcement officer of the Government under the specific provision of the Constitution, and that he is the official to whom appeals for adequate enforcement of the laws."

State Expenditures Advance
State expenditures for all purposes, including debt payments, were \$29,751,002 in 1926, as compared with \$27,741,253 in 1915. In 1926 the "running expenses" of the State and its institutions were \$11,566,146. Excluding the cost of the new capitol, road bonds, Virginia debt payments and war fund, the following table shows the state expenditures and the amount of local revenue levied by direct taxes by county courts, boards of education and municipal authorities:

Fiscal Year	County	Boards of Education	Municipal	State
1915	\$1,461,316	\$1,740,036	\$1,565,232	\$2,741,253
1916	8,613,066	8,297,587	2,530,236	4,895,663
1917	11,400,693	11,712,049	2,845,597	5,512,347
1918	15,829,817	15,362,000	3,829,583	6,982,154
1919	17,975,830	17,431,530	4,491,780	8,936,130
1920	19,540,325	19,540,325	4,556,861	9,145,018
1921	22,272,584	22,272,584	5,407,630	10,113,142
1922	22,952,970	22,952,970	5,649,919	11,492,967
1923	21,015,923	21,015,923	6,067,306	11,566,146

COAST GUARD WORKER WINS FLOOD REWARD

ASBURY PARK, N. J. (Special Correspondence)—Commander M. W. Rasmussen of the Fifth Coast Guard District, with headquarters here, will receive official commendation for his work in the Mississippi Valley flood area, according to Rear Admiral F. C. Billard, national coast guard head.

Commander Rasmussen was in charge of all life-saving units in the flood area, 40,000 persons and 15,000 head of cattle being rescued by the coast guard's efforts.

"Excellent performance of duty" will be the inscription on the medal which the commander will receive.

CONNECTICUT BANK REPORT
HARTFORD, Conn., July 25 (Special)—Trust companies in Connecticut report satisfactory business for the quarterly period ended June 30, according to a statement by State Bank Commissioner John B. Byrne. The statement reports total assets of \$151,839,325 as compared with \$155,025,133 as of March 31, the last fiscal report.

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Interesting Features of News Gathered From Many Parts of the World

NEW ZEALAND'S DAIRY SCHEME IS ABANDONED

Great Co-operative Selling Plan for Butter and Cheese Comes to an End

AUCKLAND, N. Z. (Special Correspondence)—Yesterday the New Zealand Dairy Produce Board decided to abolish what is left of compulsion in the marketing of New Zealand butter and cheese. The board recently gave up price-fixing on the London market, and yesterday's decision was to abandon the compulsory pooling of production for marketing by the board.

Round the whole question of control, as it is commonly called, has raged one of the bitterest controversies in the history of New Zealand farming. The Dairy Board is a national body invested by law with compulsory powers. It can forbid any producer to market his butter or cheese save through itself. It consists of members elected by the producers, two representatives of the Government and a representative of the exporters and proprietors, as distinguished from the co-operative factories.

Behind the movement to establish the board were two main ideas. One was that the middleman was making too much money out of the New Zealand producer, and that if producers combined to do their own marketing in London they could get their profit for themselves. The other was that one centralized body representing the producers could obtain more favorable terms for shipping freights and insurance, get better results in advertising, and generally exercise a better supervision over distribution, than a number of co-operatives acting separately. There was already a similar board to supervise the export of meat. This board has powers of compulsion, but it has not exercised them. It has done good work for the farmer in reducing costs of transport and in securing better prices.

It was inevitable that the proposal to establish a dairy board with powers of compulsion should arouse the antagonism of outside butter merchants, who saw their business threatened. Opposition came also from a considerable minority of farmers and from a section of the general public. The leader in the movement for absolute control was the head of the largest co-operative dairying company in New Zealand. Many non-producers, as well as many producers, objected to the whole theory of control. It was wrong, they argued, to put a man of the right to sell his produce as he liked. It was also argued that since New Zealand supplied only 25 per cent of the requirements of the English market, the country was not in a position to dictate to England, and that any such attempt might result in a disastrous alienation of the customers' sympathy. At the same time, it was recognized that there were certain benefits which the board could confer on the industry.

Beginning of Control.—The board was established with the consent of a majority of the producers, and absolute control became operative in September last. The board took over all supplies not covered by existing contracts and, assisted by a number of merchants in London, fixed prices. The causes of and the responsibility for what followed have been the subjects of long controversy. The price of butter fell in London and there was dismay in New Zealand. It fell not only absolutely, but relatively to other butter brands. One side blamed control, and said that what was happening was just what had been predicted. The board had antagonized a section of the business world on which New Zealand was largely dependent for its prosperity. Supporters of control said there was an organized conspiracy among butter dealers to smash this manifestation of the co-operative movement, and the New Zealand Government was charged with siding with the enemies of the farmer. There was an agreement not only among members of the board, but in the organization set up to sell produce in London. Feeling among farmers in New Zealand ran all the higher because the

farmer has been suffering severely from the general economic depression, and many a producer was ready to believe that there was a conspiracy between trade interest and the press to rob him of fruits of his labor in particularly difficult times.

Price-Fixing Abandoned.—This autumn (the English spring), as a result of low prices and large accumulation of stocks in England, the board decided to abandon price-fixing, but the controversy still raged. A little prior to yesterday's meeting of the board there returned to New Zealand William Goodfellow, the leading figure in the industry and the man chiefly responsible for the introduction of control. Mr. Goodfellow described the abolition of price-fixing as a blunder, but con-

tinued that this having been given up, the rest of control should go too. He and two other members of the board went up for re-election. Mr. Goodfellow was re-elected, but two new members opposed to absolute control were chosen. In all the circumstances it was not surprising that the board yesterday decided to drop the remainder of control. Next exporting year owners of produce will make their own arrangements for its disposition. The board will help the producer by making the best shipping and insurance terms possible, supervising advertising, inspecting cold storage, and collecting information.

INTERNATIONAL UNION OPENS NEW BRANCH

MANCHESTER (Special Correspondence)—A branch of the English-Speaking Union has been established here under auspices which assure its becoming an important factor in the civic life of Manchester. A few weeks ago, when the Manchester Chamber of Commerce entertained Alanson B. Houghton, the American Ambassador, Lord Derby suggested that the city was a logical center for a branch of this organization, whose importance is seen to be steadily growing. The movement got under way at once and first quarters have been opened. Lord Derby having been elected first president.

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Sir Herbert Samuel Takes Lead in Counsels of Liberal Party

Former British High Commissioner to Palestine Returns as Prominent Figure in Political Events of the Day

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON.—Sir Herbert Samuel, who now holds the important position of chairman of the British Liberal Party, has rapidly risen to a foremost place in British politics. His first experience of office was when the Liberals, after a prolonged

A Leader of Liberalism



© Lafayette, London

After a successful five years' tenure as High Commissioner of Palestine, during which he has established the Zionist movement on a workable footing, Sir Herbert has now returned to Britain to play a leading part in bringing together the dispersed elements of the Liberal Party.

period out of power, took over the Government at the end of 1905. After three years as an under-secretary, he entered the Cabinet in 1909, and the hour of decision in 1914 found him a prominent member of the Government which brought Great Britain into the war. He was Secretary of State for Home Affairs in 1916, when his ministerial career temporarily came to an end with the resignation of Mr. Asquith. Shortly after the armistice, he went to Brussels as British special commissioner to assist in advising the Belgian Government on the problems of reconstruction. He had hardly returned, when, early in 1920, he was invited by Lord Allenby to visit Palestine—ostensibly in the role of a financial expert. He had not, up to that time, been closely identified with Jewish affairs, but the Zionist movement appealed to his imagination.

Goes to Jerusalem.—At the close of the war he presided over a committee which was set up to advise the Zionist or-

ganization on economic and financial problems. In 1920 he attended the San Remo meeting of the Supreme Council of the Allies, at which the Palestine Mandate was formally conferred upon Great Britain, and a few weeks later he returned to Jerusalem as British High Commissioner.

In his five years' term of office, he showed the same qualities of coolness, caution and correctitude which have distinguished him throughout his public career. As a Jew, he was in a delicate position in a country in which religious and racial passions had always run high and had now been inflamed by the Balfour Declaration. But little by little the Arab opposition was disarmed by his impartiality, his transparent good faith, and his scrupulous respect for Arab rights and susceptibilities.

Head of Coal Commission.—Within a few months of his return from Palestine he became chairman of the Royal Commission on the Coal Industry, and threw himself into the work of the commission with characteristic thoroughness and energy. The report, of which he was the principal author, has cleared a path through an almost impenetrable jungle.

Beneath a somewhat cold exterior he conceals a genuine zeal for social betterment, a deep-seated attachment to the best traditions of English Liberalism. If he does not fire the imagination of the British public, he has won in full measure its confidence and respect.

TREE-PLANTING DAYS FOR DUTCH CHILDREN

THE HAGUE (Special Correspondence)—The Minister of the Interior has addressed letters to all municipalities in Holland, in which he advocates the institution of tree-planting days for children. The interest thus evoked is intended to develop the children's respect for nature and the love of plants and flowers, and to counteract the thoughtless destruction of plants and flowers in the public parks and elsewhere. The Minister advises the municipalities to ask for the co-operation of the school-teachers.

The directors of the State wood bureau at Utrecht will furnish all information about "planting days" to the municipalities.

CHINA BESTIRRS ITSELF TO RETAIN VALUABLES

PEKING (Special Correspondence)—Now that three-fourths of the country's most magnificent art objects and antiques have been exported to the museums and wealthy homes of other lands, China is about to issue a mandate forbidding the shipment of

curios, antiques or art objects of "exceptional quality or national interest."

Many foreigners who have lived for years in China now are crating and shipping the cream of their collections, for when once the export embargo is enforced there will be little market for such objects in poverty-ridden China itself. The quantity and value of art objects shipped from China, particularly since the Revolution in 1911, are inestimable, though technically all of the old Imperial treasures belong to the State. What has really happened has been that each succeeding satrap who has controlled Peking has sorted them over and stolen the best of them.

CHANG PUTS END TO SINECURES

Northern Dictator Rids Departments of Unnecessary Salaried Officials

PEKING (Special Correspondence)—Not since the overthrowing of the Manchu Imperial dynasty has there been such an official house cleaning as is now under way in Peking.

For years the army of government office employees has been growing and growing. Every time a new general captured Peking he would leave all save the heads of departments at their jobs, because he needed the services of men experienced at their posts. Of course jobs had to be made for the new satrap's friends, so a few dozen or a few hundred new positions were created for every department.

The number of those who hung on through one change of control after another was such that many of them made no pretense of work but turned up at their department offices only on pay days. Some, busy at other things, did not even do that, but sent messengers to collect their salaries—when those days, rare of late, occurred on which salaries were paid.

But a new order has begun under Marshal Chang Tso-lin. As an evidence that he means business, the Marshal yesterday had 355 non-working officials cut off of the pay roll of the Ministry of Interior. From the Foreign Affairs department 172 were cut off. And so on down the line.

To add to the consternation of the easy-going ones, Marshal Chang Tso-lin has announced that, everyone must be on time every day—that is, must be at his desk by 9 in the morning.

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ADMIRALTY ACT IS SET-BACK TO UNIONISTS

Move in British Navy Yard an After-Effect of the General Strike

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON.—By acceding to the request of the non-unionist employees for "Whitley Councils" of their own in the naval victualling depot at Deptford, the British Admiralty has just made an important departure from the general rule which has hitherto governed the appointment of Whitley Councils, and the action taken affords some indication of the effect of the aggressive policy of the trade unions last year on many workers. The rule in question is that Whitley Councils should represent the organizations of employers on the one hand and the trade unions on the other, these bodies appointing the members of the councils.

This method has been followed hitherto by government departments, and no difficulty arose because, before the general strike, workers in the dockyards and various works connected with state services were well organized. Secessions from the unions since the general strike have been particularly noticeable at several of these government establishments, however, and at the Deptford victualling depot, of the navy the non-unionists are now in a considerable majority.

Admiralty Grants Appeal

Recently they pointed out to the Admiralty that owing to this fact they were no longer represented directly on the Whitley Council for the depot, and that they did not acknowledge the union members of the council as their representatives. They asked therefore that a separate joint council should be set up, and after considering the appeal the Admiralty agreed that this should be done. In a notice posted at the depot it was stated that the council would be the recognized means of communication between the management and the non-union workers "in matters relating to their general well-being." It was also intimated that the second

council would function on the same broad lines as, and would enjoy facilities with, the Industrial Whitley Committee.

This action has been interpreted by trade union leaders as another attack on the unions, but the Admiralty officials declare that there is no foundation for such a charge. They point out that it has always been the policy of the Admiralty to workpeople to approach the authorities in connection with any grievance or claim for a change in conditions.

Widespread Effect Possible

The old method was by petition, but this was no longer necessary when the Whitley Council scheme was put into operation. The alternative at Deptford, however, was for the non-union workers to revert to the petition method or to have a separate council, and this has been set up because it is regarded as a better method.

Whether the formation of similar non-unionist joint councils will take place at other centers will depend on the circumstances, on the proportion of non-unionists to unionists, and on the desires of the workpeople themselves. If the unions fail to bring back to membership those who have seceded, because they disagree with the policy and tendencies manifested last year, a development of this new type of conciliation machinery is certainly possible.

MACEDONIAN DAY HELD IN BULGARIA

SOFIA (Special Correspondence)—The Society of Macedonian Women, made up of 41 local organizations with 500 members, representing an 80 per cent increase over last year, at its first regular annual meeting, recently held in Sofia, read an official report showing vigorous cultural, philanthropic and patriotic activity.

During the week "Macedonian Day" was observed all over Bulgaria at which time tens of thousands of Macedonian refugees, participating in parade and attending meetings voiced their determination to work for cultural unity and autonomy of their fatherland.

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SOVIETS OBJECT TO DEEPENING OF THE DROGDEN

Moscow Would Block Work on Baltic Waterway by the Danes

COPENHAGEN (Special Correspondence)—Although the plan of deepening the Drogden, the Danish course through the Sound of the Baltic, has been frequently contemplated through a series of years, the Soviet now take objection to the scheme in question and pretend that Denmark is simply serving British interests in this matter.

This is categorically denied in Danish official circles; Denmark, it is asserted, has always observed the most impartial neutrality as the guardian of the three waterways between the Kattegat and the Baltic, in full observance of the Paris treaty of 1857.

Le Temps of Paris has dealt with the question and praises Denmark for the manner in which she has carried out her obligations. It points out that Russia in the time of the tsars fully realized this, and that it was equally important for the Russian fleet to get out of the Baltic as for other powers to get in.

If the Soviets want the Baltic closed it is simply in order to get the upper hand of the Baltic states. Denmark in serving her own interests (from a shipping and commercial point of view) is also, Le Temps believes, serving the interest of peace and those of all other seafaring nations.

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RURAL LEADERS MEET FOR WEEK OF CLUB STUDY

4-H Club Conference Brings Attendance of 130—Recreation Stressed

AMHERST, Mass., July 25 (Special)—You are here as representative of the United States Government, helping to put across the biggest educational work the Government has ever undertaken, inasmuch as the Smith-Lever Act provides that instruction and demonstration in agriculture and home economics shall be offered to everybody that wants them," said George L. Farley, state director of 4-H Clubs, at the opening session of the 4-H Club week at Camp Gilbert, Massachusetts Agricultural College.

This conference is held this year for the first time. It is directed by Robert G. Foster of the extension service of the Department of Agriculture and W. J. Wright of Cornell University. This morning Mr. Foster led a discussion on the objectives of club work and the duties and requirements of club leaders. At the afternoon session he spoke on the organization of clubs and told of measures being used to co-ordinate the club work throughout the country, applying the best standards in every community and state.

Exercises of the camp got under way Saturday night with an address on the work of the college by Dean William L. Machmer and a talk on music appreciation by Miss Fannie Buchanan. A picnic to Mount Sugarloaf, set for Saturday afternoon, was postponed until tomorrow.

More than 130 state and county champions and local club leaders are gathered here and enjoying themselves every minute. The element of games and recreation is playing a more prominent part this year. John Bradford, field secretary of the Playground Association of America, is directing a program in this connection. Under arrangements of the national extension service, which has been led to give increased attention to the social and recreational side of rural development.

It is the eighth camp Mr. Bradford has visited and his tour this summer will take him through fifteen states. He gives instructions to selected groups of leaders, who pass it on to their several communities.

He will continue his work during the fall and winter, giving instruction to county agents and home demonstration agents and conducting recreational instruction for volunteer leaders in the various states. This work is addressed to the adult as well as juvenile element.

Miss Buchanan is giving daily lectures and demonstrations on the appreciation of music. The girls' program this morning consisted of a talk on "Flowers that Make the Home Beautiful," by Prof. Clark Thayer and a discussion of "What Makes Beauty in a 4-H Girl," led by instructors in the M. A. C. extension service. In the boys' program this was handicraft work and was under the direction of Prof. C. J. Guinness.

Women Hear How to Get Most Fun Out of Their Annual Vacations

Going at It Haphazard, Says State Educational Teacher, Makes Many Trips Fall Flat—Sees Need of More and Varied Interests

"In planning a place to spend one's vacation it is well to plan also for some worthwhile activities in order to get the most fun out of it," said Miss Florence A. Somers, assistant state supervisor of physical education for the Massachusetts Department of Education recently, addressing a group of women.

"Swimming, sea bathing, mountain climbing, hiking, tennis and golf are about all most persons think of when they go away in the summer. If one does not enjoy them, about the only thing that is card games and the piazza. The small child will make his own play, will find activity through his own initiative, but even better if directed or guided by an older person, parent or play-leader.

Elders need more. The older child and the older person need more organization and more equipment. That is why many vacations fall flat, particularly when only one or two persons go together. It takes time to get acquainted and time to get started at something. It is also the explanation why vacation houses and vacation camps often provide so much better times than seem possible elsewhere even though a great deal of money is laid out for them.

"I have found that many of our well-known games may be adapted to a small number of players and limited space," Miss Somers stated. "H. G. Wells in his book, 'Mr. Britling Sees It Through,' gives a very interesting description of a game of field hockey played by the entire family and the afternoon callers.

"Playground ball, a form of baseball played on a small diamond with a large ball is fun for all ages. Interest in volleyball may last from season to season; ring tennis is a fascinating combination of volleyball and tennis; the game elements in soccer may be used without 11 players for a full-sized field. Individual sports of the types of archery, clock golf, and so on, will prove attractive to many; croquet is another form of sport which appeals. There are numerous other games, also, and it would be well for these going away to supply themselves with recreation ideas that can be called upon when needed.

Need in Small Communities. There is even greater need of careful planning for recreation in small communities where many of

Women of Cape Cod Are Versatile



Mrs. Ethel Barker Mayo Not Only Is the Postmistress of Orleans, Mass., But She Is Also a Carpenter, a Singer, and an Artist. In Addition She Maintains Her Home and is the Mother of Four Children.

More Music Than Ever at Fairs Assured by State Association

High-Class Bands, Orchestras, Community Singing and Soloists—That Is What People Want, Says Report on Questionnaire

Fairs in Massachusetts will spend from \$25,000 to \$30,000 for music in the coming fair season, according to estimates made by A. W. Lombard, secretary of the State Fairs Association as the result of a questionnaire to members of the association.

This is considerably more than they have spent in any previous year. More and more they are recognizing that music has a great value in making the fairs interesting. Providing good music is just as much a part of their regular program as showing good cattle or fruit.

The musical attractions range all the way from Creators Band which will be on duty throughout the week of the Eastern State Exposition at Springfield, giving two concerts each day, down to small local bands which practically give their services in order to help out their community effort.

The Exposition management has also secured the 104th Infantry Band which has won championship honors

music, two-thirds being for band music and one-third for orchestral music.

In addition to the bands, orchestras and community singing most of the larger fairs will have soloists at intervals to add to the pleasure of their patrons. In the old days of fairs it was thought sufficient simply to have a band of music, the more noise the better.

"Now," says Mr. Lombard, "the management of nearly every fair is arranging for high class music as one way in which they can give pleasure to the millions who will attend fairs in the State this year."

LAXITY CHARGED TO POLICE CHIEF

SALISBURY, Mass., July 25 (AP)—After charges and countercharges between Sidney Smith, chief of police, and George R. French, chairman of the Board of Selectmen, a hearing tonight is expected to settle the latest prohibition enforcement controversy at Salisbury Beach.

The matter was brought to a head yesterday by a raid led by Mr. French on a cottage at the beach where 800 bottles of beer and quantities of wine, whiskey and alcohol were stored. Although several town officers were in the raiding party Mr. Smith knew nothing of it until afterward. The raiders had no warrant but obtained one later on which Arsenio Bosse was arrested on the charge of keeping a house of sale.

Mr. French followed his successful raid with charges of inefficiency of the police chief. The chief countered with charges that the selectmen had interfered with the performance of his duties and had removed guards stationed by him.

Enforcement has been almost continuously before the public here since 1925 when 27 persons, including Harold F. Congdon, then chief of police, and others prominent in the town, were indicted by a Federal Grand Jury for conspiracy to land liquor. Several pleaded guilty, four were convicted, 12 acquitted and the jury disagreed in the case of Congdon.

CONNECTICUT COLLEGE PLANS FARMERS' WEEK

HARTFORD, Conn., July 25 (Special)—Farmers' Week will be held at the Connecticut Agricultural College at Storrs, from July 26 to 28, when there will be a fruit growers' program on Thursday, which will comprise the following addresses: "The Fruit Marketing Problem as It Stands Today," by Prof. F. C. Sears, Amherst, Mass., professor of pomology, Massachusetts Agricultural College; "Some Recent Developments in New Jersey Fruit Growing," by Prof. A. J. Farley, New Brunswick, N. J., New Jersey College of Agriculture. In the afternoon there will be a parade of live stock.

The club was launched in January, 1920, at a reception at the Vendome, followed by a dinner, presided over by the president, Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, and was a brilliant and notable event socially.

During the earlier years, the club, being purely social, was entertained at the homes of the members. There was always a large annual dinner, followed by the annual election of officers, the special social feature of the year. At these dinners were invited such well-known speakers as Gilbert Parker, Professor Bliss, Mark Twain, John Kendrick Bangs, while original verse and poems were given by the members of the club.

In 1919, the club rooms were opened and now the club home, with its atmosphere of delightful informal sociability—a real center—is located at 3 Joy Street, Beacon Hill. Here on Friday afternoon refreshments are served and the ever-widening literary circle still does honor to one of their most notable members, Mrs. Louise Chandler Moulton, who formerly gathered her literary and social friends around her each Friday afternoon.

The qualification for membership has always remained the same: "Any author of a published book, subject to the approval of the membership committee." The "published book" demands a certain standard; also the qualification has been enlarged to include textbooks, strictly scientific works, or pamphlets, and some very desirable scientific manuscripts have been added to the membership.

"Shop Talks" Are Held. In recent years a more serious motive than just social has given the members an opportunity of reading original manuscripts, discussing the

best penman of Boston Police Is Retired After Long Service

Sergt. Patrick J. McDonough Has Written Citations for Nearly 31 Years—Once Had Honor of Inscribing Own Name

Sergt. Patrick J. McDonough, for many years reputed to be the best penman on the Boston police force, has been retired at his own request in a general order sent out by Herbert Wilson, the commissioner of police. Sergt. McDonough has completed almost 31 years of service with the department, and for more than half that time he has held his present rank.

When Mr. McDonough's skill with the pen was learned of, he was early given the duty of filling in names on parchment promotion shingles, and of writing out commendations in the general orders. In 1898, two years after he became a patrolman, Mr. McDonough was honored, cited in general orders with Patrolman Bernard Doherty, and was commended by their captain. So Sergeant McDonough was called upon to write out his own citation.

On Jan. 1, 1912, when the town of Hyde Park was annexed to Boston, and the fire and police and other departments had to be reorganized as parts of the city's system, Mr. McDonough was chosen by Stephen O'Meara, then Commissioner of Police, to undertake the work at the police station. He was given a truck-load of books and forms, and began the task. After a year there he was transferred back into Boston, the huge task completed.

Changes in Traffic Control. In looking back over his years of service, Mr. McDonough spoke of the change in the handling of traffic. He

Renowned Names of Past Link With Present in Authors' Club

Group Formed by Julia Ward Howe Adds Modern Fiction, Historical Lore and Scholarly Works to Boston's Treasure of Contributions to Literature

"Go ahead. Call some people to gether here, at my house, and we will form a club and it will be a good one," was Mrs. Julia Ward Howe's enthusiastic response to the idea that the time had come for the writers of Boston to form a club. This was about 1890, and since then the Boston Authors' Club has more than fulfilled the prophecy. "It will be a good one, too."

Early in the 80's an attempt was made to gather together some writers, but no women were to be admitted. However, it remained for the spirit of womanhood to start the most noted Authors' Club of America.

To Miss Helen M. Winslow falls the honor of planning the club and "calling" them together. Boston's leading literary men and women, who talked over the matter. The following officers were elected: President, Mrs. Julia Ward Howe; Vice-presidents, Col. Thomas Wentworth Higginson, Ezekiel Butterworth, Mrs. Elizabeth Easton, Mrs. Ward; secretary, Miss Helen M. Winslow; treasurer, Herbert D. Ward; directors, Mrs. Mary Alden Ward, Eldridge S. Brooks, Sam Walter Foss; membership committee, Col. T. W. Higginson, Edward H. Channing, E. B. Holbert, Mrs. Alice Freeman Palmer, Miss Josephine Preston Peabody.

Non-Residents Are Added. By the time of the second meeting, in response to the invitations a large and interesting group of writers promptly joined and included such names as Dr. Edward Everett Hale, Albert Bushnell Hart, Mrs. Alice Freeman Palmer, William Churchill, Miss E. M. Wilkins, President Hazard of Wellesley, William Lindsey; later, Senator Lodge, Mrs. Margaret Deland, Alice Brown.

Circumstances prevented Mrs. James T. Field and Sarah Orie Jewett from becoming active members. Among the distinguished non-resident members were Irving Bachelier, John Kendrick Bangs, George C. Messersmith, E. B. Holbert, "Octave" Thane, Hamilton W. Mabie, the Hon. Brand Whitlock. The honorary members were Samuel L. Clemens (Mark Twain), William Dean Howells, Mrs. Humphrey Ward, Richard Watson Child, Mrs. Thomas Bailey Aldrich.

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The late Abbie Farwell Brown had written over 20 charming books for children, besides three books of verses and one of poems, also many charming and song texts: "The Longest Doll," "A Pocketful of Posies," "The Curious Book of Birds," "The Flower Princesses," "Brothers and Sisters," "Friends and Cousins," "Round Robin," all dear to the heart of the children, as are also her verses: "Song of Sixpence," and "Fresh Posies."

Arthur Stanwood Pier delights the hearts of the boys with his St. Timothy stories, "Boys of St. Timothy," "Harding of St. Timothy," "The Jester of St. Timothy," also "The New Boy," "Jerry," "The Crashed Brothers," and "David Ives."

Mrs. Alice Turner Curtis does for girls what Arthur Pier does for boys. Her Grandpa's Girls Series are part of every young girl's library: "Grandpa's Little Girls," "Grandpa's Little Girls at School," "Grandpa's Little Girls and Their Friends," "Grandpa's Little Girls' House-Boat Party," while the later works are for slightly older girls, as: "Anne Nelson," "Little Miss Provincetown," "Little Miss Old Connecticut," "A Yankee Girl at Gettysburg." She has also many short stories in the leading magazines.

Poets and Scholars. Ranking along with Mrs. Curtis is Joslyn Gray with her "Kathleen's Probation," "Elsie Marley," "Honey," "Rosemary Greenaway," "The January Girl," "Bouncing Bet," and "Black-Eyed Susan."

Other juvenile writers of the club are Kenneth Payson Kempton and Katherine Lee Bates, who also includes "Spanish History," "Highways and Byways," and "American Literature" in her list of interesting books. The poets of the club are Robert Hillyer and Dennis A. McCarthy, who has just from the press his latest book of poems: "Old Father Michael Toomey and Other Poems."

The scholars who have contributed learned scientific books to the world as well as textbooks are: Prof. John Lyngston Lowes, Prof. Warren K. Moorhead, Prof. Benjamin Rand, Prof. Fred N. Robinson, Prof. Frank W. C. Hersey, and Prof. Charles H. Grandgent, president of the club, who is noted for his works on "Plant."

The artist of the club is Charles H. Woodbury, noted for his marine paintings, exhibited in most of the leading art galleries and museums in America, London, and Italy.

One of the best known and most popular short story writers is Alice Brown—besides being a contributor to the Saturday Evening Post and other well-known magazines. Her stories include: "Vanishing Points," "Country Neighbors," "Tiverton," "Belgium," "New England," "The story of New England," "English Travel Stories," "Robert Louis Stevenson, a Study," and "The Children of Earth" (Winthrop Ames \$10,000 prize play).

Mrs. Barton Corneau (Octavia Mary Robert) has written one of the most charming intimate stories of Abraham Lincoln. As a child, Mrs. Corneau lived in Springfield, Ill., and her family were intimate friends of the Lincoln. "The Perilous Year," her latest book, is a story based on the actual life of the young Lincoln, her grandfather in Hayti in the Revolution of 1802.

Basil King is so well known to the literary and popular public that no special comment is required—other, perhaps, than one of the most remarkable facts is that he wrote his first book when past 40 years old, and all have been unusually successful. Among such are: "Inner Shrine," "Let Not Man Put Asunder," "Street Called Straight," "Faith and Success," and "High Heart."

Frederic Orlin Bartlett, past president of the club, attained greatest success in "One Year of Pierrot," but he is known best by his short story, being a contributor to the Saturday Evening Post.

Sarah Ware Bassett is perhaps the best-known woman writer of Cape Cod stories, and Gamaliel Bradford's new book, "Darwin," is causing a great amount of discussion.

To have a series of popular novels crowning one's first attempts in the literary field has been the good fortune of Mrs. Victor J. Loring. But perhaps there is no more popular nor charming writer of the club than Mrs. Isabel Anderson (Mrs. Larz Anderson). Her Cape Cod Ginger stories are far famed. "The Spell of Japan," "The Spell of Belgium," "The Spell of Hawaii and the Philippines," written from the point of view of experiences as the wife of a former Minister to Belgium and Ambassador to Japan, also of her residence in Washington adds interest to her "Odd Corners," "Ziggzagging," "Presidents and Pies," "Topsy Turvy," "The Wall Paper Code," and her latest book, now at the publishers, bears the interesting title of "The Changing of the Guard." In it she tells about the intimate chats with fellow authors over the tea-cups and the changes taking place in world events as well as personal friends.

One of the most interesting members in the club is the Rev. Abraham Elihu, who immigrated to this country and landed with 9 cents in his pockets, but who is today the outstanding Syrian author, lecturer and minister.

With Clara Endicott Sears, who has perhaps done more for "The Shakers" than any other one who comes to the realization that the Boston Authors' Club is not only one of the most notable authors' clubs in America, but versatile as well. And in the background there are the memories and tradition, through friends, family, and tradition of the old school of writers, that will always make Boston the home of American literature where the writers of "The Old Set of the Big Period" with the Alcotts, Emersons, Longfelloes, Lowells, Hawthornes and Whitlows occupied the center of the literary stage, then, as they do now.

MEDFORD OFFERS GOLD FOR SLOGAN ON SAFETY

The safety council of the Medford Chamber of Commerce has offered a prize of a gold piece to the person submitting the best slogan for use in the city. The slogan must be made up of not more than six words and the one chosen will be used on placards, stickers, circulars and automobiles in an effort to arouse Medford's interest to win Governor Fuller's trophy. The contest will close Aug. 13, and entries should be sent to the Medford Chamber of Commerce, 9 Riverside Avenue, Medford.

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau via Postal Telegraph from Halifax

LONDON, July 25—Four hundred and fifty Birmingham iron moulders, who struck because one of their number was elected to a seat on the union for more than the amount which the union had determined as a normal day's pay, have returned to work. It is agreed that there is to be no restriction placed on the amount of work done or the earnings of any individual.

The case attracted widespread comment, in view of the union's rule to enforce restriction when the country vitally needs greater production.

MAYOR THANKS BOSTON PEOPLE

Extends His Gratitude, and That of Fliers, for the Record Celebration

Mayor Nichols today extended thanks to the people of Boston for the co-operation shown in making the reception to the eight transoceanic fliers a success, and also thanked the people in behalf of the fliers themselves.

"The reception given the fliers in Boston," the Mayor said, "was the most magnificent public celebration ever held in this city, and one of the most notable ever held in any American city. Close observers, who have recently witnessed other celebrations, both in America and abroad, have stated to me that in Boston the arrangements were superior in every way for protection and enjoyment."

"Nearly 2,000,000 people greeted our guests during the three days they were here. Everybody who wanted to see them did so. The enormous crowds were well handled, everybody was happy, and Boston opened her doors to the people of the whole State."

"I wish to thank all who helped to make the Boston reception the great success it was."

"First, thanks are due to the public for their generous co-operation in all our arrangements."

"Second, to the able committee representing every municipal function, due to whose untiring efforts many hundreds of thousands were able safely to participate in a marvelous spectacle."

"Our distinguished guests, the eight fliers, and the members of their families, were particularly pleased and wish me to extend to all their warm thanks and appreciation. In their opinion Boston has shown herself to be a marvelous city."

HYMNS COMPOSED AS AUDIENCE WAITS

Robert Harkness, Pianist, Plays at Tremont Temple

Robert Harkness, Australian pianist, held the most largely attended of his series of free recitals in the vicinity of Boston yesterday at Tremont Temple. He will appear tonight at 7:30 in Watertown for another public meeting.

Mr. Harkness yesterday composed a hymn while the audience waited for three or four minutes. The composition was for one passage of Scripture quoted by his audience and then teaches it to them in the meeting at Tremont Temple the following passage was chosen from the Scriptures:

"The grass withered, the flowers faded, But the word of the Lord abideth forever."

Within a few minutes Mr. Harkness had set the words to music and was teaching his listeners how to sing the new hymn. The audience under his direction sang the hymn.

Mr. Harkness has composed many well-known hymns, "Shadows," "No Longer Lonely," "Sometimes," and "Is He Yours," are a few of his original compositions. Mrs. Harkness sang some of his hymns at the meeting yesterday.

He is to appear at the Oak Square Methodist Church in Brighton on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings, and at the First Free Baptist Church in Roxbury on Thursday and Friday evenings.

LONDON'S PICCADILLY CLOSED FOR REPAIRS

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau via Postal Telegraph from Halifax

LONDON, July 25—Piccadilly, one of the most widely known thoroughfares in the world as well as one of London's busiest shopping centers, today is "up," that being the English term for "street closed for repairs." The work of repaving and laying the water, gas, power and telephone mains will require three or four months and the traffic rearrangements necessitated thereby are of extraordinary complexity.

To ease the strain on smaller streets the King has given permission for buses to run through the Mall and in front of Buckingham Palace.

MOULDERS TAKE RESTRICTIONS OFF

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau via Postal Telegraph from Halifax

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COL. LINDBERGH FLIES WESTWARD FROM PORTLAND

Due at Concord, N. H., Today and at Springfield, Vt., Tomorrow

PORTLAND, Me., July 25 (Special).—Col. Charles A. Lindbergh left here today for Concord, N. H., to make his fifth official visit on his tour. Tuesday he goes to Springfield, Vt.

In leaving Portland, Colonel Lindbergh returns over the route which he followed yesterday after persistent attempts to land here. After spending five hours in the air last Saturday, the fog and rain forced him to turn inland to Concord. Yesterday he flew to Portland, but the fog again made it impossible to see the field, and so he landed on the beach at Old Orchard and then came to Portland by automobile.

Left Boston Against Advice

When Colonel Lindbergh left Boston, it was against the advice of his fellow aviators, based on the weather conditions. The report which had been telephoned from Portland, however, his desire to do everything in his power to be on time in his arrival here made him leave Boston at 12:35, and he did not touch the earth again until he landed at 5:25 in Concord, unexpecting, and on a practically deserted field. Conditions of visibility and effectively prevented his seeing the new landing field at Scarborough, and the crowds that eagerly awaited him. His flying was done through the use of his instruments, and his landing at the airport in Concord was a perfect one. He spent the night at the home of Lieut.-Col. Charles A. Mason, and left early yesterday for Portland.

Colonel Lindbergh circled over and over the city for two hours and 40 minutes vainly seeking for an opening in the fog through which he could see to land. The crowds caught occasional glimpses of his plane. Finally, an opportunity came, and he landed on the beach at Old Orchard, and came into the city by automobile. The Spirit of St. Louis was stored in Old Orchard until this morning in the hangar of Harry M. Jones.

Arriving in Portland about 1:30, the automobile procession went to Deering Oaks, where a crowd of about 25,000 people had assembled, and eagerly awaited the hero of the hour. On the speakers' platform were Rear Admiral Charles F. Hughes, commander of the Atlantic and Pacific fleets; Philip J. Deering, chairman of the City Council and master of ceremonies, and other people of note.

Crowd Cheers Lustily

While the crowd cheered and applauded wildly at every excuse, Colonel Lindbergh said in his speech: "Since arriving here I have learned there is very little use of telling you of airports. I understand you are to have one at Scarborough which will be one of the best, in a short time. That will bring you the mail service, and you can do the Government a big service by supporting the air-mail today."

Last night a crowd of 700 packed themselves into the Spanish room of the Eastland Hotel to do honor to Colonel Lindbergh at a banquet in his honor. He said, in his speech, that he had not intended to mention the Paris trip, but under the circumstances he considered that he must. He recalled the incidents which attended his landing at Le Bourget field, and said that the thing that bothered him most was the way the crowd began to pull the machine literally apart for the sake of souvenirs. He spoke of the fog preventing a safe landing that morning, and said that it had extended about 8000 feet up into the air. He asserted that it was possible to take off in a fog, and to fly in one, but that trying to land in a fog is difficult. He spoke of the development of aeronautical instruments which would increase the safety of such flying.

Colonel Lindbergh's uncle, John C. Lodge, came to the exercises at Portland yesterday from Folsom Springs, and was warmly greeted by his nephew.

Vermont in Readiness to Receive Lindbergh

SPRINGFIELD, Vt., July 25 (P).—The greatest welcome ever accorded an individual by the State of Vermont since the return of Admiral Dewey, a native son, in 1898, is the goal at which this town aims when Colonel Lindbergh drops out of the skies here Tuesday on his national air tour.

Final details of the reception to the flier are complete and the program is expected to open parts of the Lindbergh program when the flier lands the Spirit of St. Louis at the airport there at 2 p. m. State and national government representatives will greet him and escort him to a speakers' stand, where amplifiers will carry his voice to all parts of the field. Lieut.-Gov. Hollister Jackson, John G. Sargent, Attorney-General, and James Hartness, former Governor, will speak.

Colonel Lindbergh will then be escorted to the home of Mr. Hartness, whose guest he is to be during his stay, and at 7 o'clock he will appear as the guest at a dinner at the Community House. Amplifiers will carry his message to those expected to gather outside, and the program will be broadcast through station WMBX, the Congregational church station here.

MAYFLOWER SOCIETY OFFICERS ELECTED

HARTFORD, Conn., July 25 (Special).—The board of assistants of the Society of Mayflower Descendants of the State of Connecticut has elected the following applicants to membership in the society.

Mrs. Bertrand Joel Andrews, Burlington, Vt., ninth in descent from Stephen Hopkins; Mrs. Henry Haskell Gallup, Norwich, eighth in descent from William Bradford; Miss Susan Irene Gallup, Norwich, ninth in descent from William Bradford; Mrs. Howard Stout Neilson, Darien, Conn., eighth in descent from John Alden; Mrs. William Joseph Nichols, Hampton, Conn., tenth in descent from Richard Warren.

Lieuts. Hegenberger and Maitland Leave Boston for Washington

Take Off From Airport After Three Days of Almost Continuous Receptions—South Boston Gives Them Enthusiastic Welcome

Lieut. Albert F. Hegenberger and Lieut. Lester J. Maitland, San Francisco-Hawaii fliers, took off from the East Boston airport at 10:45 this morning. They were bound for Washington, but planned to stop at Mitchell Field, New York, for lunch en route. They traveled in a three-motored Fokker airplane, and were escorted by four army planes. There was no ceremony connected with their departure, which closed three busy days of receptions, parades, and mass meetings.

The busiest of the three days which Boston devoted to welcoming and honoring the eight aviators, who have made world history almost within two months, was passed yesterday in South Boston.

Lieutenant Hegenberger lives on Castle Island, South Boston, and Lieutenant Maitland a life member, with his wife and children.

Parade to South Boston

From morning until late in the afternoon, the two aviators were occupied, visiting the West Roxbury Veterans' Hospital and, after greeting the World War soldiers there, starting for South Boston. The little procession of automobiles containing the aviators and the officials of Michael J. Perkins Post, American Legion, which made Lieutenant Hegenberger honorary commander, and Lieutenant Maitland a life member, moved through crowded streets to South Boston and Marine Park, where thousands of people awaited their coming. Broadway and East Broadway, leading to Marine Park, where a flag-covered stand had been erected, were crowded with South Boston citizens to welcome the fliers, especially Lieutenant Hegenberger, whom many of them knew.

At the final great public meeting held in honor of the fliers, city, State and Nation were represented by speakers. The climax was reached when Maj.-Gen. Edward L. Logan, commander of the 26th Division, Massachusetts National Guard, presented Lieutenant Hegenberger a ribbon and medal, making him honorary commander of the Michael J. Perkins Post of the Legion, and then decorating Lieutenant Maitland as life member and associate commander of the post.

The outstanding achievements of the two aviators and the services they have rendered in the advancement of world flying were recounted by William S. Youngman, State Treasurer, who spoke for Governor Fuller, and James A. Gallivan, Representative in Congress from the Twelfth Massachusetts District, which includes South Boston. Sketching Lieutenant Hegenberger's career, Mr. Youngman said:

"His greatest contribution to aviation was his work in perfecting the drift compass, the instrument by which Charles Lindbergh was able to fly in a straight line by dead reckoning while crossing the Atlantic. With this instrument, 40, he brought fame to Boston, for, as far back as October, 1923, he figured in the opening of the Boston airport by flying 250 miles, through fog and clouds, the first flight under the circumstances. He was the first to pilot a De Havilland plane."

"It has been said that the voyage of Columbus to America could not have been a success without the invention of the compass and the astrolabe. So it may be said of Lindbergh, that it was the justice of fate that Lieutenant Hegenberger should be one of the men to make the first successful flight across the Pacific Ocean to Honolulu, using this same instrument, among others."

In speaking of Lieutenant Maitland, Representative Gallivan said that he was the first man in the air service of the United States to achieve flights of higher speed than any other man in his field. He recounted the fact that these two men had trained for their transoceanic flight for four years before making the supreme test. He said that Lieut.

tenant Hegenberger had been selected by the army for the undertaking from 1000 fliers of the air service.

Army and Navy Represented

John J. Murphy, commander of the Michael J. Perkins Post, was the president of the occasion, while Herbert L. McNary was chairman of the South Boston celebration committee. Other speakers at the reception were Major Ira Longenecker, representing the First Corps Area, and Lieut. Reginald Thomas, commanding the Naval Reserve air station at Squantum.

Lieutenant Hegenberger, speaking briefly, said that he believed the East Boston Airport is the best located of any in the world today, and he predicted for it a great future.

Following the reception the two aviators reviewed the annual cruise of the South Boston yacht clubs to Rainsford Island and return from the bridge of the guard patrol boat at South Boston.

Lieutenant Hegenberger lives on Castle Island, South Boston, and Lieutenant Maitland a life member, with his wife and children.

Parade to South Boston

From morning until late in the afternoon, the two aviators were occupied, visiting the West Roxbury Veterans' Hospital and, after greeting the World War soldiers there, starting for South Boston. The little procession of automobiles containing the aviators and the officials of Michael J. Perkins Post, American Legion, which made Lieutenant Hegenberger honorary commander, and Lieutenant Maitland a life member, moved through crowded streets to South Boston and Marine Park, where thousands of people awaited their coming. Broadway and East Broadway, leading to Marine Park, where a flag-covered stand had been erected, were crowded with South Boston citizens to welcome the fliers, especially Lieutenant Hegenberger, whom many of them knew.

MOTORENVOY VISITS BOSTON

New Commissioner Will Study Trade Chances in South America

Detailed information regarding registration fees for automobiles in South America, both by make of car and by country, the following-up closely of all road building programs in South America and the development of automobile markets and methods of handling such business, constitute what American automobile manufacturers want to know about South America.

This was the statement made by Howard H. Tewksbury, newly appointed United States Trade Commissioner to South America, who just arrived in Boston. Mr. Tewksbury was district office manager for the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce at Detroit for three years, where he was in close touch with automobile manufacturers. He has come to Boston to confer with auto accessories manufacturers.

South Boston Greets Pacific Fliers



Left to Right—William S. Youngman, State Treasurer; Lieut. Albert F. Hegenberger and Lieut. Lester J. Maitland.

UNIT OF \$15,000,000 TUNNEL STARTED

Ware-Swift River Valley Water Project Work Now Under Way

HOLDEN, Mass., July 25 (Special).—The first project in the huge water supply development in the Swift and Ware River Valleys, that of conveying surplus waters of the Ware River to the Wachusett reservoir with ultimate connections with the Boston metropolitan system, has been started with the sinking of a shaft to construct shafts in Holden and Rutland, preliminary to boring a tunnel 25 miles long and involving the drilling and removal of something like 1,000,000 cubic yards of solid rock besides earth excavation. The cost of the tunnel will be in the vicinity of \$15,000,000.

Eight shafts are to be sunk for the section of the tunnel between Rutland and West Boylston, a little more than half the distance. Of those already well advanced the deepest is being sunk at the side of a mountain and will go to a depth of 650 feet. The shafts now under way are to be completed by November. Work on the part farther west is yet to be started.

A cross-section of the tunnel will be of horseshoe shape, equivalent to a circular tunnel of 12 feet, 9 inches diameter. The completion of the tunnel will occupy four years. It will be used for the utilization of flood waters from Dec. 1 to June 1, and only in excess of a stream flow of \$5,000,000 gallons daily.

STEAM TRAWLER REBUILT

Work of rebuilding the steam trawler Gamet and converting it into a cargo vessel is practically completed and the vessel, which has been renamed Merrimack, is to make its official trip in Massachusetts Bay next Friday. The steamer was purchased some time ago by the Merrimack Chemical Company for transporting its product to New York, and other places. The steamer will return to Boston after its trial trip to load its first cargo to New York.

MEETINGS PLANNED BY FRUIT GROWERS

Connecticut and Massachusetts Groups to Participate

HARTFORD, Conn., July 25 (Special).—A joint field meeting of the Connecticut Fruit Growers Association and the Massachusetts Fruit Growers Association will be held Aug. 1, according to H. C. Miles, secretary of the Connecticut association.

The meeting will be held in East Longmeadow, Mass., in the morning and Somers, Conn., in the afternoon. At the first place the growers will meet on the farm of E. M. Burt, where the morning will be devoted to inspection of orchards and vegetable fields, followed by short addresses and discussion.

At Somers the meeting will be held at Mountain View Orchards, where H. P. Gilmore, president of the Massachusetts association, will give an address, followed by a talk on "Dusting" by Prof. H. H. Whetzel of the New York State College of Agriculture, Cornell University.

NAMED LONGWOOD TOWERS

"Longwood Towers" is the new name given to Alden Park Manor, the Brookline apartment hotel, according to J. H. Bradley and his associates, who have announced that many improvements will be made throughout the building. The new managers already have expended more than \$50,000 in redecorating the reception hall and lower floors.

320 OBJECTS ACQUIRED

HARTFORD, Conn., July 25 (Special).—The addition of 320 objects to the collection of the Wadsworth Atheneum during the first six months of the year is reported. Of this number, 188 were bookplates and other prints.

OLD HARVARD CHINA TO BE DUPLICATED

Pattern Taken From Plates Rescued by Dr. Lowell

Duplication at a nominal price of a pattern of chinaware used at Harvard more than 50 years ago was made possible when A. Lawrence Lowell, president, rescued some fragments of china from a trench in Harvard Yard, several weeks ago. When the fragments were placed together, it was found that the design depicted scenes in Harvard Yard.

Using the general style and the ornamental border of the old plates, Prof. K. J. Conant of the Harvard fine arts department has made drawings for a new set, and these are now on their way to the Wedgwood Pottery, in Stratfordshire, in England.

It was possible to date the period of use of the plates at the university as between 1821 and 1841 because of an unusual clue. Some dishes were taken from the Commons in 1840 by a member of the class of 1841. His descendants returned this ware to Dr. Lowell, and this was valuable to Professor Conant in designing the new set.

The dishes are to be used at Harvard Clubs, in the dining halls, and in some of the undergraduate clubs, and in private homes.

B. & M. TO OPEN FRUIT TERMINAL

New Vegetable Auction Depot Is Part of \$5,000,000 Boston Development

Boston's new fruit and vegetable auction terminal on Rutherford Avenue, built by the Boston & Maine Railroad to meet the growing demands of this city, which now ranks third in the fruit and vegetable trade of the country, will be opened on Aug. 5 with a luncheon to several hundred persons in the big display and distributing shed, it was announced today by Gerrit Fort, vice-president.

The formal opening of this modern market plan, bringing Boston into the ranks of the cities which in recent months have provided new terminals of increased size for the fruit and produce trade, marks another step in the road's new \$5,000,000 Boston terminal improvement project.

3000-Foot Concrete Street

A new concrete street 3000 feet long and 40 feet wide, is being built along the freight yards along Rutherford Avenue, passing under the Point Bridge, to connect Front Street with the terminal. A comprehensive system of connecting driveways likewise designed to distribute traffic to and from the new terminal and thus avoid congestion has been constructed, and an extensive layout of delivery tracks with covered platforms at right angles to the terminal, for grape traffic and other perishable shipments, are being erected as added features of the enlarged terminal program, Mr. Fort said.

With the terminal proper—a building of brick and concrete 600 feet long and 90 feet wide and two stories high in front, comprising two medium auction rooms, the latest facilities for proper handling of perishables, and for prompt and extensive distribution—and its auxiliary features, Boston will have the largest and most modern perishable market in New England. It is the only perishable market in Boston with a large terminal building, providing facilities for sales at auction, and among other things includes an overhead thermostatically controlled heating system which prevents deteriorating contact between heat and fruit, and avoids obstruction to floor areas.

State and city officials, representatives of the fruit and produce organizations in the country as a whole, and local interests, together with a large number of guests, will be present at the luncheon party at which Mr. Fort will preside as toastmaster and George Hannauer, president of the road, will head the list of speakers. The auction company which will do business at the Boston & Maine's new terminal will open their new quarters there at the same time.

START OF NAVY TO BE RECALLED

Portsmouth, N. H., to Observe 150th Anniversary of Ranger's Launching

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., July 25 (Special).—Special ceremonies will be held here tomorrow under the auspices of the Portsmouth Chamber of Commerce to observe the 150th anniversary of the launching of the U. S. S. Ranger, said to be the first warship ever launched in this country. Curtis D. Wilbur, Secretary of the Navy, will be a guest of honor and will deliver the principal address at a luncheon in the Hotel Rockingham at noon.

George H. Moses, Senator from New Hampshire, and Frederick H. Hale, Senator from Maine, will be among the special guests at the luncheon and will ride in the parade to Badger's Island where exercises will be held on the site of the cradle in which the Ranger was built. Albert Hlopak, a former Mayor of Portsmouth, has been appointed by Dr. John H. Neal, president of the Chamber of Commerce, as chairman of the committee on arrangements.

Although the Ranger was launched on May 19, 1777, the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary is being observed on the anniversary of the date in which it went into commission. Commodore John Paul Jones, U.S.N., commanded the vessel, which has seen several times under his command. There is some uncertainty as to whether the Ranger or the Hannah, the Marblehead built and manned sloop-of-war, was the first vessel of the American navy. It is generally believed that while the Ranger was the first vessel to be launched, the Hannah went into action first.

MINISTER TO EGYPT ARRIVES IN BOSTON

Among the passengers who arrived at Boston today on the Dollar Line steamer President Monroe, completing its eleventh round-the-world voyage, was J. Morton Howell, United States Minister to Egypt, who is returning to his home in California. Mr. Howell has resigned his office in Egypt and will stop at Washington en route to his home to formally present his resignation to the State Department.

The Monroe carried a large cargo, some of which will be discharged here before the vessel sails for New York. The voyage round the world was practically without event, the ship's officers said, excepting when the vessel was off the coast of Japan, where an unusually inauspicious phenomenon in the sea enabled persons to read on deck for nearly two hours late at night.

State Department Supervises Marine Fisheries in Addition to Safeguarding Birds and Animals

Two of World's Largest Fish Markets Found in Massachusetts

Don't accept too readily the impression that the activities of the Massachusetts Division of Fisheries and Game are mostly taken up with game birds and game fish. Mr. Average Citizen has reason to think so because more is heard about that phase of the State's work than about the other. But William C. Adams, director of the division, is here to correct that impression. Jurisdiction of the division includes not only the inland birds and animals, but those along the shore, and extends to the fish within the three-mile limit and to the commercial fisheries. If the economic side of the story has been too little stressed, permit Mr. Adams to do a little stressing. Thus:

"It may surprise some of us to know that within our State, at Gloucester, we have the largest cured fish market in the world and on the Boston Fish Pier the second largest fresh fish market in the world. The value of our fur-bearing animals is largely ignored. Large numbers of muskrat, skunk, fox, raccoon, weasel, and other exist in the State. While deer are often seen, it is doubtful if the general public appreciates the extent to which this animal is established in our State."

Runs Six Hatcheries

The Fisheries and Game Division, which is included in the State Department of Conservation and operates from a central office in the State House, runs four game farms and six fish hatcheries. There is a permanent warden service of 31 members, with a chief warden and assistant. These men are assigned to districts, which average no less than the three-mile limit, more than 200 square miles each. They are under civil service and devote their entire time to enforcement of the fish and game laws. There is also a coastal warden service of five men, to exclude the public from certain shellfish areas along the coast.

At the fish hatcheries the division is producing brook trout, brown trout, some rainbow trout, and other fish. A limited number of small-mouth black bass. This spring 200,000 trout more than six inches in length were placed in the inland waters.

At the four game farms the English ringneck pheasant is raised by the incubator and brooder house method. At the East Sandwich Bird Farm the division this spring resumed the artificial propagation of quail. Last year more than 10,000 pheasants, ranging from eight weeks to adult size, were liberated in the covers.

Propagate Pond Fish

There are certain pond fish, such as pickerel, horned pout, white and yellow perch and bluegills, which cannot be artificially propagated. These are being produced by the pond cultural method. A salvage crew, with specially constructed fish

Bird Colonies Maintained

"Penikese Island maintained primarily for the protection of the tern colonies, and for the further purpose of making it a way station for ducks, geese and other coastal birds on migration. We keep a caretaker on it the year round, whose duty it is to feed and protect such birds as come to it."

On Martha's Vineyard we are maintaining the health bird reservation. We are putting forth every effort to maintain this colony of health birds, which are all of this bird left in the world.

The division is financed by appropriations based on the annual revenue from the sale of sporting licenses. In 1926, for the first time in the history of Massachusetts, the revenues from these licenses exceeded the entire appropriations for all the work of the division. A biological branch carries on investigation of all kinds relating to the work of the division.

BRAKE AND LIGHT TEST SERIES IS ANNOUNCED

Co-operating with the various officials of many cities and towns and with the local police departments, the safety committee of the Boston Automobile Club, A. A. A., will hold brake and light tests day and night during this week, free of charge. The brake tests will begin at 9:30 each morning continuing until darkness, the light tests following.

The schedule for this week is as follows: Monday, Main and Thorian Streets, Concord; Tuesday, Massachusetts Avenue and Woburn Street, Lexington; Wednesday, Broadway and River Street, Arlington; Thursday, Carter Street, near the railroad station, Waltham; Friday, Brattle Street and Craigie Square, Cambridge; Saturday, Massachusetts Avenue, beyond North Cambridge railroad crossing, Cambridge.

Girl Will Defend Hand-Mowing Title

Contest With Scythe Will Be Feature of New Hampshire Farmers' Week

DURHAM, N. H., July 25.—Announcement of a hand-mowing contest open to entrants from all over the country was made here by J. C. Kendall, director of the University of New Hampshire Extension Service. The contest in the use of the scythe, which will be held here Aug. 13, will be a feature of the annual Farmer and Home-Makers' Week. Miss Helen Bernaby, the 19-year-old girl who surprised a field of expert mowers last year by her superiority in the contest, is expected to enter again this year. The number of entrants will have to be limited to the size of the field, and applications for entry should be made at an early date to Ford S. Prince, Extension Office, Durham, N. H. Prizes will be awarded to the first, second and third winners in the contest, and also to the two oldest mowers competing.

FIRE TESTS AID FOREST SERVICE

Prevention Found Cheaper Than Suppression in Cape Cod Experiment

Special From Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON.—Prevention of forest fire damage requires a smaller expenditure of money than suppression of fires after they are started, finds the Forest Service of the United States Department of Agriculture, after a year and a half of work on the Cape Cod Forest Fire Prevention Experiment.

The study which began on Jan. 1, 1926, and is to last three years, is considered national in its scope, as its results will demonstrate what can be done in other parts of the country in fire prevention.

For the first year and a half the combined expenditures for prevention and suppression to June 1, 1927, have been 11 per cent less than for the average corresponding period under the old system of suppression alone, while the losses in acreage burned over have been reduced by 10 per cent, according to the report.

The two years have seen exceptionally bad fire years, it is declared. The forest service of the Department of Agriculture, the Massachusetts Conservation Department, the Massachusetts Forestry Association, the local board of selectmen, local forest wardens, and the people of the towns concerned have all had a part in the experiment.

Protection for Both Song and Game Birds Is Part of Division's Work

nets, traps large quantities of white perch and other pond fish out of closed waters for planting in open waters.

Years ago the Atlantic salmon, the shad, striped bass, alewives and smelt, ran into the coastal streams each spring to spawn. The salmon is no longer seen and only a remnant of the shad continues to come. Partly this is due to the pollution of the streams, but more especially to the erection of insurmountable barriers. The alewife still runs into the smaller streams in substantial numbers and the smelt is now confined to less than half a dozen streams.

Speaking of the birds, Director Adams says: "It is not generally understood that our law enforcement agencies are as deeply interested in the protection of the song, insectivorous and other non-game birds as it is in protecting the game birds and quadrupeds. We extend our protection to all. We believe that the song, insectivorous and other non-game birds are just as important a part of our wild life stock as any other species."

"On Martha's Vineyard we are maintaining the health bird reservation. We are putting forth every effort to maintain this colony of health birds, which are all of this bird left in the world."

The division is financed by appropriations based on the annual revenue from the sale of sporting licenses. In 1926, for the first time in the history of Massachusetts, the revenues from these licenses exceeded the entire appropriations for all the work of the division. A biological branch carries on investigation of all kinds relating to the work of the division.

Game of "Explorers" Arouses Interest of Girls in Nature

Scouts at Camp Bonnie Brae First Become "Seekers," Then "Finders," "Beholders," "Interpreters" and, Finally, "Revealers"

EAST OTIS, Mass., July 25 (Special).—One of the most popular enterprises at Camp Bonnie Brae, conducted by Springfield Council, Girl Scouts of America, is called Bonnie Brae Explorers. This game, originated here several years ago, has proved so successful that it has been included in the woodlore requirements for camp letters. Moreover, it is learned that the game is being introduced in many other Girl Scout camps.

Beginners at Bonnie Brae Explorers are called "seekers." On their sides they wear circles of plain yellow felt to show that they have entered the game. They are working to become "finders," to accomplish which they must establish a claim to some natural object about which they have previously known. They must observe it carefully, look it up further in some book of reference, if need be, and tell about it at some camp fire gathering. They must also go on six quests. One of these are assigned each morning by the nature study counselor.

Some of the questions propounded have been: "What is the bird that has a nest in a tree on the path between the weaving shed and the tinker shop?" "Tell four things that interest you about the sheep." "What is the white flower on the path from the big house to the lodge?" "Find

Three ferns that fruit in different ways.

"What animal lives in the hole on the path to the lodge?"

When the requisite number of these quests have been made successfully, the seeker's claims established, she is ready to progress from a "finder" to a "beholder." This is done by being sent on further quests that call for sustained attention or study for a definite period. For example, she might be asked to sit by some blossom for half an hour, and note every caller. Such assignments are given under sealed orders and are different for every girl.

The next step is for the "beholder" to make a "finder." This she does by completing eight more quests and going on one big adventure in the nature field. This might be a bird hike or some other trip more ambitious than an ordinary quest.

Finally the "finder" becomes a "revealer" by engaging in still further quests and in adding others in the game by proposing subjects for six quests, three sealed orders and one big adventure, that shall be acceptable to the nature game committee.

The yellow arm circle, as the wearer progresses in the game, is decorated with one place after another until it assumes the form of a wreath, and with this the "revealer" is given a green circle in competition with many other activities the work of the explorers has attracted a large and keenly interested group.

Valuable Shellfish Area

"Within the three-mile limit on our coast we have one of the most valuable shellfish areas in the world. From it are taken the hard and soft-shelled clams, scallops, oysters and clams. While the towns have extensive control over the shellfish areas, the division has broad powers, in addition to the lobsters taken from our coastal waters, there is an importation from other states and provinces of roughly 5,000,000 pounds

Director Division of Fisheries and Game, State House.

landings of salt water fish in our State in 1926 were about 300,000,000 pounds. Credit to the number of 3720 and a total of 9275 persons are engaged directly or indirectly in the business, which is annually a \$20,000,000 industry.

"Our inspectors look over all trips of fish brought to our pier and make many hundreds of inspections of wholesale and retail stores to make certain that the fish sold are properly designated and that the quality is suitable for food."

William C. Adams

Director Division of Fisheries and Game, State House.

landings of salt water fish in our State in 1926 were about 300,000,000 pounds. Credit to the number of 3720 and a total of 9

RADIO

LOW WAVE SET
IS DESCRIBEDDetails of Efficient Small
Receiver Given for the
"Ham" Listeners

Herewith is presented a radio receiver especially designed by a group of nationally known radio engineers for a recent expedition into the interior of Brazil. The success of this type of equipment is well known, and an increasing number of radio fans are turning to low wave sets, or high frequency sets, for greater distance and clear reception.

This set is but 5 inches high, 5 inches deep and less than 10 inches long. As will be seen, it consists of bakelite front and sub-panels carrying the parts that go to make up the receiver. The receiver itself was designed for the Dvortz Expedition. From the photographs it is evident that the receiver consists of the conventional regenerative detector circuit with a one-stage audio amplifier designed primarily for telegraph reception. A single variable condenser controls the tuning of the entire receiver, the wavelength range of which, with four plug-in coils, is from 18 to 150 meters. A second condenser controls regeneration. The antenna coupling is variable by a small adjustable capacitor. A rheostat is used to control the filaments of the two WXII tubes used in the set.

The entire battery equipment consists of one 45-volt B battery and one or two ordinary dry cells. This power supply is sufficient to operate the receiver for a period of several months in the wilderness, where it may be immediately set up in operation.

Radio Program Notes

WHAT is a home without a fireplace? Today this question might be applied to a radio studio for in connection with its recently inaugurated Tuesday evening "Fireplace Hour," KPO has installed a fireplace in its studio and listeners who tune in to one of these novel programs conducted by Dan Casey, the "Irish Minstrel" of vaudeville fame, will hear the crackling and spitting of a "burning" fire throughout the program. The new KPO Tuesday night feature offers the atmosphere of an hour of reverie beside a cheerful fire, and combines good musical entertainment with a merry tale of two, a good joke and perhaps a reading of a good poem or epigram.

The Craig Sisters, known to the radio audience of WJCI as the "Many Belles," will be heard again Tuesday, July 26, at 9 o'clock, eastern daylight saving time, with the Belle Trio, a cello, clarinet and flute, from the Travelers' station at Hartford. These two belles are not new to the unseen audience. They make their own arrangements for the popular tunes which they use, and have been heard through various stations in the East. It is of interest to know that without asking their names it is impossible for the announcer to tell them apart for their proper places at the "mike." The program for July 26 is dedicated to "Songs of Home."

Jean Wiener, the gifted young musician who has won thousands of radio friends through her weekly organ recitals from WPG, from the most celebrated instrument of its kind, returns to the radio audiences with a weekly Tuesday midnight recital.

After an absence of several weeks, to radio listeners Jean Wiener's reappearance before WPG microphone was the signal for a deluge of fan mail, telephone and personal calls of WPG regulars who favor the renditions of lighter classics, popular melodies and favorite ballads in response to their written requests to the artist who has long been a stellar attraction from WPG.

"Don't Forget," the organist's recent composition—a song hit—her partnership in the "Boardwalk Chasers" musical radio skit with Henriette Harrison, contralto, and her versatility in presenting the various old and new popular and obscure compositions requested by WPG radio friends, has won an enviable place for Jean Wiener throughout the radio world.

Those who are prominent in Boston Jewish musical circles know Cantor Adelman as "The Jewish Caruso" for his exceptionally clear and powerful tenor voice. Cantor Max Goldenberg of York, Pa., has a golden tenor voice which is familiar to many radio listeners. These two cantors will be featured at 8 p. m. on Tuesday, July 26, at WGBS with Cantor Joseph Polner at the piano. Asscher Chassin will give a short talk on music in Yiddish, which

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tion by merely throwing out short lengths of wire for the antenna and ground system.
For those fans who are interested in constructing an outfit of this type the circuit diagram is given herewith in which all parts are standard. The two variable condensers are 00014 mfd. modified SILF types. The inductance coil specifications are given below, and the constants of all other parts used in the circuit are shown in the diagram, excepting only the audio transformer and choke coil. The audio transformer, if for telegraph reception, should be a very poor high distortion type, whereas if the receiver were to be used for radio reception the transformer should be of a thoroughly good practically distortionless type. The type 275 choke coil consists of approximately 100 turns of No. 34 D. C. C. wire wound upon a small half-inch spool, the turns being bunched.

Coil Specifications

Range	Number of Turns	Plate Turns
85-150 meters	25	10
30-55 meters	10	5
15-30 meters	5	4

In each case the grid winding starts at 3 and ends at 4, with the plate winding starting at 5 and ending at 6. Both windings are in the same direction and consist of No. 26 enameled wire wound upon a two-inch form, the turns being spaced one diameter apart.
A receiver of this type should be very popular indeed for American amateurs, as it will enable the average fan to listen under favorable conditions to amateurs throughout the entire world as well as radio-cast programs. It is particularly suited to summer portable use, since with but a 20-foot antenna, radio-cast programs may be quite satisfactorily and consistently received. In the course of a few months testing, this receiver in Garden City with a small antenna, brought in months in the wilderness, where it may be immediately set up in operation.

Theodore Granik of WGBS will translate. As usual, Mr. Granik will act as interpreter throughout the program.

During the past weeks executives of station KFI, Los Angeles, were almost deluged with telegrams, letters and phone calls of congratulation and appreciation, for in the face of a widespread belief that radio, like the theater and opera, is seasonal and lacks quality during the summer months, KFI presented the first Hollywood Bowl symphony concert July 8. Earle C. Anthony, owner of the station, has announced that so general and enthusiastic was the response that KFI will broadcast the outstanding program of each of the eight weeks of the season.

"Robert Hurd, our program director, has carefully looked over the complete programs to be played during the present season, and has chosen what he believes to be the peak concert of each week," says Mr. Anthony. "Thus the KFI audience will for the first time in radio history be able to hear on receiving sets the internationally famous 'Symphony Under the Stars' directed by the most renowned conductors with famous soloists, in the eight outstanding programs of the summer."

This is the first time any station has broadcast the Bowl concert, and the step was taken this year in response to great popular demand, and in spite of the fact that it has long been considered impractical, both by the radio-casters and the management of the Hollywood Bowl Association. However, the concert proved conclusively that any assumption as to its impracticability was without foundation, for the broadcasting was perfect from every standpoint, and the Bowl officials state that such a measure has in no way hurt the attendance of the concert. Furthermore, they say radio-casting has increased the audience substantially by interesting thousands who had never heard a Bowl concert before.

It would seem in the face of these facts, that the bugaboo of a summer slump in radio has gone forever.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE LECTURE
Robert Stanley Ross, C. S., of New York City, will lecture at Eighth Church of Christ, Science and Health, New York City, July 25, at 8 p. m. eastern daylight saving time, under the auspices of Christian Science Churches of Greater New York. WMCA will broadcast this lecture on a frequency of 810 kilocycles.

SCHWEEL'S
(Let Schweel feather your nest)
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LYNCHBURG, VIRGINIA

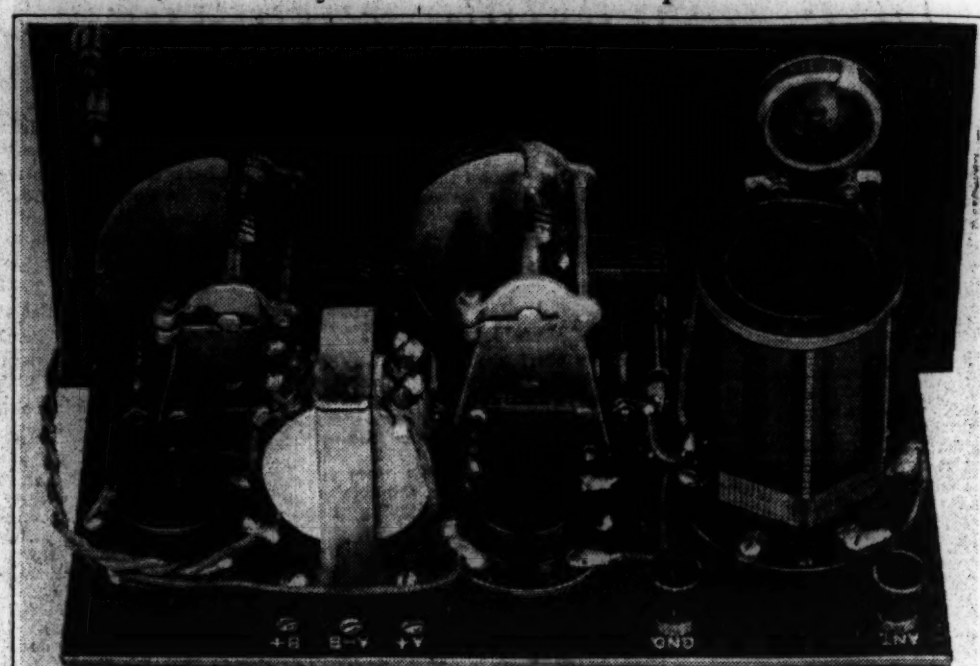
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COAL and WOOD
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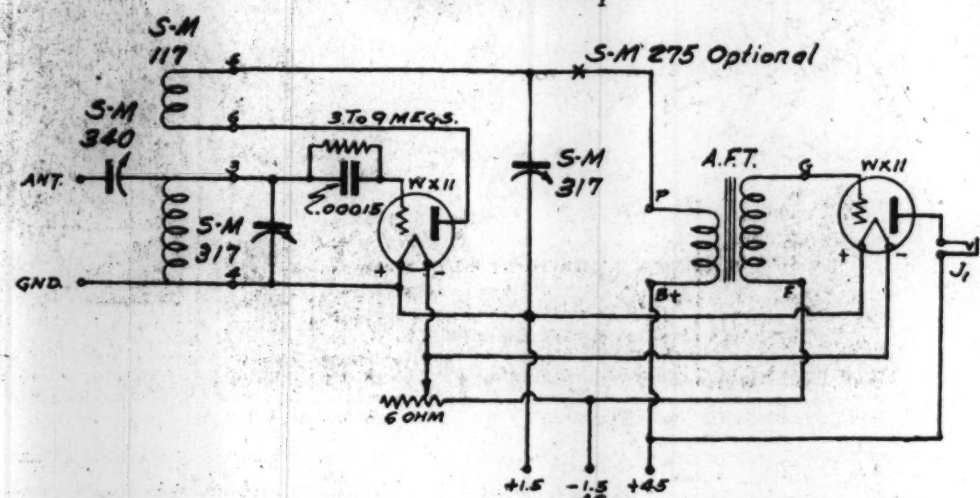
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Layout of Parts Is Compact



Circuit Is Simple

International Body Would
Regulate Civil AircraftFrench Companies, Extending Operations to
Air, Want Registration and Classification

PARIS (Special Correspondence)—Standardization of the registration and classification of civil aircraft throughout the world is sought by an international body, which has just been formed here, calling itself the Aircraft International Register, or, in French, using simply the first initials of the three words, A. I. R. "Air."

The member companies of the Aircraft International Register are firms from various countries whose province has hitherto been chiefly shipbuilding. They have now decided to extend their activities to aviation. The lead has been given by the French concern, the Bureau Veritas. Since 1925 the Bureau Veritas has been doing much the same work as Lloyd's, or the British Corporation, in England, namely, registration, inspection, and classification of ships. Five years ago the French Government proposed to the Bureau Veritas that it do the same thing with civilian aircraft.

The success of the Bureau Veritas has been such that no civilian aircraft is allowed to fly without a certificate of worthiness from this bureau. The certificate is only valid for six months. Every month every aircraft receives a casual inspection, and once every three months a complete inspection. The results are tabulated and published. Consequently, when an underwriter or insurance company are approached, all that has to be done is to look up the current files of the Bureau Veritas to ascertain the exact condition of the aircraft in question.

Just as "A. I. at Lloyd's" signifies seaworthiness, so some equivalent phrase will doubtless be found to signify airworthiness.

The Bureau Veritas has branches in many countries. It was felt, however, better for each country to have a similar separate organization. There would be no competition, provided these national bodies joined together in one alliance. Rules

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Last year a preparatory conference was held in Holland of the interested shipping companies, which felt they could go into the aircraft registration field. Now, there has been recently concluded in Paris the first actual international meeting at which the necessary steps were taken to

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International Body Would
Regulate Civil AircraftFrench Companies, Extending Operations to
Air, Want Registration and Classification

PARIS (Special Correspondence)—Standardization of the registration and classification of civil aircraft throughout the world is sought by an international body, which has just been formed here, calling itself the Aircraft International Register, or, in French, using simply the first initials of the three words, A. I. R. "Air."

The member companies of the Aircraft International Register are firms from various countries whose province has hitherto been chiefly shipbuilding. They have now decided to extend their activities to aviation. The lead has been given by the French concern, the Bureau Veritas. Since 1925 the Bureau Veritas has been doing much the same work as Lloyd's, or the British Corporation, in England, namely, registration, inspection, and classification of ships. Five years ago the French Government proposed to the Bureau Veritas that it do the same thing with civilian aircraft.

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found the association which, as we have seen, is to be known as the Aircraft International Register. Besides the French, American, British, German, Italian, Japanese and Norwegian representatives accepted for their companies, the Bureau Veritas, American Bureau of Shipping, British Corporation, Germanische Lloyd, Italian Register, Imperial Japanese Corporation and Norske Veritas, respectively, the articles of the new organization. They decided, among other things, to have a central office in Paris under the direction of the Bureau Veritas.

They decided to issue an annual on Jan. 1, 1928, printed in all the languages of the member societies, giving their registrations and classifications to date. They decided that similarly constituted companies in other countries would be invited to join. They decided that in countries where no such work was being done they would foster the creation of societies to take it up and ally themselves with the parent tree. They decided, also, to try to get official government recognition of their activities, such as exists in France. In other words, it is hoped that eventually no civil aircraft in any country will be allowed to go into the air without an Aircraft International Register inspection and "certificate of navigability."

Capt. Henry de l'Escaillie of the Bureau Veritas, who gave this information to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, said their examination was extraordinarily thorough. Each aircraft must be built under their survey, and the steel, wood, canvas and engines are tested by them. Captain de l'Escaillie is a naval reserve officer and at the same time in charge of the air department of the Bureau Veritas. The American representatives at the Paris meeting were Capt. Charles A. McAllister, president of the American Bureau of Shipping and formerly engineer-in-chief of the United States Coast Guard, and Prof. Alexander Klein, consulting engineer of the United States Air Mail Service and professor of the Guggenheim School of Aeronautics of New York University. They have now returned from France to the United States.

NEW AIR LINE ROUTE
EXPECTED TO SAVE DAY

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO—Saving of at least one business day to patrons of a projected air mail service between Chicago and Cincinnati, by way of Indianapolis, Ind., is expected by those who have prepared a new tentative schedule to co-operate with the railroad. Bids for this new route are to be opened Aug. 18. The service will connect with the transcontinental air mail line at Chicago daily.

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\$3.00 Shirts \$2.45, 3 for \$7
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Radio Programs

EASTERN DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME
WBET, Boston, Mass. (1130)
7:30 p. m.—Events of the day, baseball, financial news.
7:45 "Boots and his Nighthawks."
8:15 Mrs. Dorice L'Honnedeau Bowen, lyric soprano.
8:30 WBET Trouper.
9:30 "Doc" Wasserman's orchestra.
10 Correct time.

WBZ and WZL, Springfield and Boston, Mass. (900)
5:55 p. m.—Markets and baseball.
6:30 The Friendly Maids.
6:45 James McManus, pianist.
7:30 WJZ, "Roxy and His Gang."
8:30 Aleppo Drum Corps.
9:30 Eleanor Diemer, cellist, and Beatrice Roberts, pianist.
10 Alwyn E. W. Bach, baritone; Rene Dagnalis, pianist and accompanist.
10:30 Weather, baseball.

Tomorrow
10:30 a. m.—Organ recital.
10:45 Radio chef and householder.
11 Continuation of organ recital.
11:45 WAC, Boston, Mass. (550)
5 p. m.—"The Day in Finance"
5:30 Live stock and market report.
6:30 Baseball; Elks' dance band.
6:55 p. m.—Correct time; Leo Reiss, weather; continuation of dance program.
7:30 Welleley Forest Hills.
8:30 Kopal Singer, violinist; Ida "Marge and Betty."
9:30 Schubert Duo; Ingila Van Buren, baritone; Ronald Mansfield, tenor.
10 News.

Tomorrow
10:30 a. m.—WNAC Women's Club; the Rev. Homer J. Armstrong; musical numbers; Beatrice Hurwitz, pianist; "Garden Hints," Jean Sargent.
11:30 News.
12:35 p. m.—Time signals and weather.
1:30 Shepard Colonial luncheon concert.
2:30 Today's baseball game; news.
3:30 Shepard Colonial luncheon concert.

WEEB, Boston, Mass. (470)
4 p. m.—News.
4:10 "Billy" Moran, popular songs; George Rogers, pianist.
5:30 Positions wanted.
5:45 Stock market and business news.
6 WEAF, Waldorf-Astoria concert orchestra.
6:55 News.
7:05 Highway bulletin.
7:30 WEAF, South Sea Islanders.
8:30 Goldman band concert.
9 Correct time; St. Dorothy Bradford orchestra; "Experiences of the Sea" by Captain Crawford.
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Story of Canada's Remarkable Experiment in Government Ownership of Railroads Is Told by President Who Turned Deficit Into Surplus on Continent-Spanning Line



Lower Rates and Higher Wages Were Attained in Same Period, Reports Sir Henry Thornton

Declares Dominion's Taking Over of Bankrupt Roads Prevented Abandonment of Service in Many Sections—Unusual Pride of Patrons and Loyalty of Employees Are Remarkable by Interviewer

The following interview with Sir Henry W. Thornton, president of the state-owned Canadian National Railways, will be followed shortly by another interview by Mr. Abbott with E. W. Beatty, chairman and president of the Canadian Pacific Railway—a privately owned transportation system. Readers of both interviews will have the respective merits of government and private ownership and operation of railways presented to them by two eminent supporters of the rival theories.

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

Across Canada, from the chill and foggy shores of the Maritime Provinces to the genial and flowery clime of Vancouver extend the tracks of the Canadian National Railways—the world's greatest and most successful example of government ownership and operation of railways. States of Continental Europe and dominions in Australasia maintain their roads in governmental hands. In the former, expediency dictate the policy; in the latter the need for giving railway service to sparsely settled regions as yet unable to support it.

Canada, however, embarked upon the adventure of government ownership and operation for a more prosaic reason. The private corporations which controlled most of the roads now welded into the Canadian National had been brought to the verge of bankruptcy. Just how it is needless now to discuss. But private ownership had produced a situation in which the very continuance of service was put in jeopardy, and great sections of the Dominion, settled under promise of continuing railway service, were on the point of being shut off from the world. A condition confronted the Dominion Government before which theories were dumb.

A year ago it was my good fortune to travel over the railway system which the Canadian Government has erected upon the ruins of half a dozen privately organized lines. I found a service at least equal to that of the older and richer railways south of the international boundary. But more than that I discovered among the members of the operating force a degree of loyalty to their chiefs and pride in their organization which could not be excelled.

More interesting was the sense of personal proprietorship expressed by people of the thriving towns of Canada in the nationally owned railroad. "It is our road," said an Edmonton man, and of course we support it. We are proud of it, of the service it gives and of the string of hotels it operates. It's our business to contribute to its prosperity, and we do."

A Different Attitude

This attitude was so different from the sentiment of antagonism to railways which constantly crops out in the smaller towns of the agricultural sections of the United States that I determined to seek out the intellectual force which had thus impressed upon employees and patrons of the road alike this sense of their common interest and proprietorship.

Sir Henry W. Thornton, K.B.E., president of the Canadian National Railways, is an American—an Indian, in fact—developed and broadened by operating experience as head of the Great Eastern Railway of England during the trying days of the World War. Indiana has done some notable things in the way of the production of poets, politicians and novelists, but so far as I know Sir Henry is the one notable railway or-

ganizer proceeding from that nursery of great men.

He differs somewhat from the present generation of railroad presidents in the United States in that he has not worked his way up through all the subordinate positions in railroad service. "I was never really a fireman or an engineer," he told me, "yet I was fortunate in getting an all-round experience of railroad service when I was a young fellow on the Pennsylvania Railroad under Mr. Loree.

A School of Railroad

"There was talk of establishing a sort of school of railroad management, and I was commissioned to work for a time in various departments and submit a plan for such an educational course. But the control of the road changed and the plan was abandoned before I had completed my survey. I fancy I was the only one who got any good out of the project which had originated in the active mind of E. H. Harriman. It gave me a bird's-eye view of the operating problems of a great railroad which has been of great value in my later work."

"Do you think such a school of railroad management would have been practical?"

"Well, I don't know. Indeed, I'm not sure that Mr. Harriman contemplated precisely a school. But in any event I'm not much of a believer in technical or trade schools to lay the basis for enduring success in railroading or any other calling, however technical it may be. I may be old-fashioned but I do emphatically believe that a man gets more good in the end out of a thorough, well-rounded liberal education than he can out of any amount of schooling in technical science."

"Even in railroading I'd rather have a man who had undergone thorough training in what they call 'the humanities' than one who comes with the diploma of an institute of technology and destitute of cultural training. The former might have—would of course have—lots to learn, but he'd have nothing to unlearn and he would bring to his new calling a well-disciplined mind, a knowledge of Greek and Latin and Latin in college, but I'd not give up the results of that struggle for a merely technical knowledge that a college can give."

A Novel View

I had not called on Sir Henry to discuss the merits of a classical education. Indeed, the utterances with which I preface this interview were made toward its close. But they interested me greatly as indicative of a novel viewpoint on the part of a leader in industry. One could hardly imagine Judge Gary thinking a knowledge of Greek a serviceable introduction to the steel industry, or Daniel Willard ranking classic studies above mechanics as an equipment for success in railroading.

But the Thornton view that liberal culture is not wasted, whatever may be the later calling of the one fortunate enough to possess it, deserves to be emphasized in these highly utilitarian days.

What I did wish to talk to Sir Henry about was the merit of government ownership and operation as applied to railways, and I had hardly opened the subject before I found that he was no theorist, but a stern realist on the subject.

must be justifiable. And in the case of the Canadian National under his management it is clearly thus working out.

"It is not my present job to discuss, defend or justify government ownership as an economic theory," he said to me. "The Government has the roads. It had to take them because they were bankrupt. Our present task is to see whether by reasonable co-operative work we can't keep the roads serviceable and make them profitable. Their former owners gave no promise of doing either. I certainly have not approached this task with any fear of failure. No army assured of defeat every won a victory."

"As a matter of fact, when you have said on the one hand that transportation has such a vital effect upon the progress and prosperity of a community that it should be in the hands of the state, and on the other that the intersection of politics into a railroad system is sure to cause disaster, you have summarized the arguments on both sides."

"But quite as true as either of these statements is the assertion that a railroad must be able to meet its financial obligations, to furnish adequate transportation at reasonable rates, and to pay its employees that reasonable wage which will enable them to live in decency and comfort and to bring up their children to be useful members of society."

"No one of these things could the railroads now grouped in the Canadian National system do when the Government took them over. They could pay neither dividends nor interest, nor could they maintain their equipment or service. Great sections of Canada to which settlers had been attracted by the promise of railroad service were confronted by the danger of being shut off from markets and the centers of population."

An Emergency Measure

"In this emergency the Government stepped in and took over the roads. But in a sense while state-owned they are not state-operated. I am responsible to one stockholder—the Dominion Government—instead of to several thousand individual stockholders. But the roads are manned by railroad men, not by government employees owing their places to politics. Were it otherwise the results which have been attained would have been impossible. Let me give you a few of the evidences of real progress made under this method of railway management."

"In 1921, the year in which the various properties passed into the hands of the Government, the lines now incorporated in the Canadian National system showed an operating deficit of \$11,719,393. This has gradually been eliminated. Earnings have been so increased and expenditures reduced that the years from 1921 to 1926 have shown the following gratifying results:

1921	(operating surplus) 2,993,236
1922	" 1,197,462
1923	" 18,328,877
1924	" 31,433,298
1925	" 48,255,050

"This result has been attained despite certain reductions in freight rates and increases in wages running into millions of dollars."

"I have heard those figures contested in the United States," said the interviewer, "on the plea that the reports of Canadian railways were not made in accordance with the rules laid down by our Interstate Commerce Commission and were, therefore, not wholly intelligible to Americans."

ment. A considerable portion of our mileage is in the United States, and for this among other reasons our system of bookkeeping and reports is in accordance with the rules of your commission.

"This financial improvement has proceeded coincidentally with steady betterments along the lines. Capital expenditures aggregating more than \$200,000,000 were needed during this period for branch line construction, improvements to the property and new equipment. Here, of course, an inestimable advantage of government ownership was made apparent, for the new capital was readily obtainable on the credit of the Dominion. It is probably no overstatement to say that except for this government aid the roads could not have been suitably equipped to handle the business which came to them."

Period of Development

"The period of this development began with the collapse of the war-time boom, but showed, with the exception of a slight setback in 1924, a steady improvement in business conditions in our territory. We were enabled to take advantage of this condition by the government aid which was steadily forthcoming."

"Perhaps a little rough on your competitor which enjoyed no such aid," hazarded the interviewer.

"Well, of course, I am concerned chiefly with the road I manage, and in discussing that But our only competitor, the Canadian Pacific, is solidly founded, prosperous and admirably managed. It can stand on its own bottom—as every enterprise essentially should. But after all, it can only profit by the increasing prosperity of the government-owned roads. For if they were ill-equipped, impoverished, their employees dissatisfied, their service inadequate and slovenly, the whole country would suffer. Our competition is not the danger of being shut off from the other's prosperity."

"What is the greatest need of the Canadian railways today?"

More Settlers Wanted

"More settlers along our western lines. Canada is about where the United States was a few years after the Civil War. We have our great western plains to develop just as you had. You pushed your transcontinental railways through and settlers followed fast. Our transcontinentals have been finished for more than a decade and settlement lags. But nature interfered with the rapid westward march of settlement in Canada. Did you ever notice how many of your rivers flow east and west, thus helping the progress of the pioneers? You have the Mohawk, the Susquehanna, the Potomac, the Ohio and the Missouri each of which was a highway before man dreamed of railroads."

"In Canada our rivers, after you get west of Ontario run north and south and were thus a bar to the westward trend of migration. If our people followed the Great Lakes and wished to remain in Canadian territory they found Michigan extending 200 miles northward and barring their progress."

"North of Lakes Huron and Superior the wilderness was barren. In the early days of migration it was merely an obstacle to westward progress, and later an unprofitable territory for the transcontinental lines to cross. But recent mineral developments indicate that in future it will play no inconsiderable part in building up the prosperity of Canada and its railways."

"I have mentioned these natural conditions to explain in part why western Canada has lagged so far behind the United States in development. Climate, which Americans sometimes cite as an disadvantage, has had nothing to do with it. Our winter climate is no more severe than that of Minnesota or the Dakotas."

Canada Selects Immigrants

"Another point is worth considering. While the United States was open to all incoming immigrants the great prosperity of the country attracted that flood of settlers from continental Europe which in time caused alarm. When you clapped shut the gates we could have had those who barred, but we had no desire for them. Canada's immigra-

tion law is every whit as drastic as yours. We don't want an unsimilable population. At present we don't want artisans, traders or town dwellers. Our immediate need is for people to go on the land."

"That class of immigrants is not so easy to obtain as you might think. England's unemployed of whom we read so much are not of the empire-building class. They are mainly the mechanics, unskilled laborers and office employees. Put them on the soil and they would become a public charge. They do not want to emigrate and we don't want them. Canada must be built up by a different type of settlers, and they are coming, though slowly."

"Harking back to your road and its ownership, Sir Henry, suppose it is brought to a high type of prosperity by the gradual development of its territory and by efficient management—will the Government hold on to it, or will it be turned over to private ownership?"

"Well, now, who can tell? I think the progress we have made already shows that the Canadian National can in time be made valuable, income-producing property for the Dominion. I can vision it paying interest on its obligations, dividends on the government-owned stock and setting aside revenues for a sinking fund."

Dangers of Prosperity

"It may be that such a position would be more dangerous than the present one which enforces upon us continuous and rigid economy. What I mean to imply is that such a condition as I have visualized might bring with it the danger of political exploitation."

"On the other hand the gradual education of the people to recognition of the value of their state-owned railroads might produce a state of public opinion which would protect them against political interference—and against the covetousness of outside capital as well. For of course if the Canadian National became a valuable, income-producing property speculative persons would not let it rest quietly in government ownership but would try to acquire it for private profit."

"However, I don't allow myself to look forward that far. My task is to build up the road, and with a loyal and efficient body of workers that is being accomplished."

"What I think of government ownership is of slight importance. Right now we have it; we have to have it; and we are making good under it. But if you want to let your readers thrust it out for themselves I would suggest to you the arguments pro and con which I offered in a recent speech."

Pro

"First—That railways play such an important part in the life and welfare of the community that they cannot be safely entrusted to private ownership, lest discrimination, injustice and various irregularities develop."

"Second—That under state ownership rates and fares can be fixed upon that scale which will best promote development and progress."

"Third—That, broadly speaking, a higher degree of justice will be accorded to communities and the public."

"Con

"First—That state-owned and operated railways are inefficient, unprogressive and expensive, largely because of the impossibility of divorcing entirely the railway administration from the field of politics and the feeling that officers and employees

PRIVATE OWNERSHIP	GOVERNMENT CONTROL
DEFICIT	SURPLUS
1921 \$11,719,393	
1922 "3,993,236	
1923 "1,197,462	
1924 "18,328,877	
1925 "31,433,298	
1926 "48,255,050	
HIGH FREIGHT RATES LOW WAGES	LOWER FREIGHT RATES HIGHER WAGES

What Government Ownership of Railways Did for Finances, Wages and Freight Rates in Canada's Six-Year Test.

In general than under private ownership.

Con

"First—That state-owned and operated railways are inefficient, unprogressive and expensive, largely because of the impossibility of divorcing entirely the railway administration from the field of politics and the feeling that officers and employees

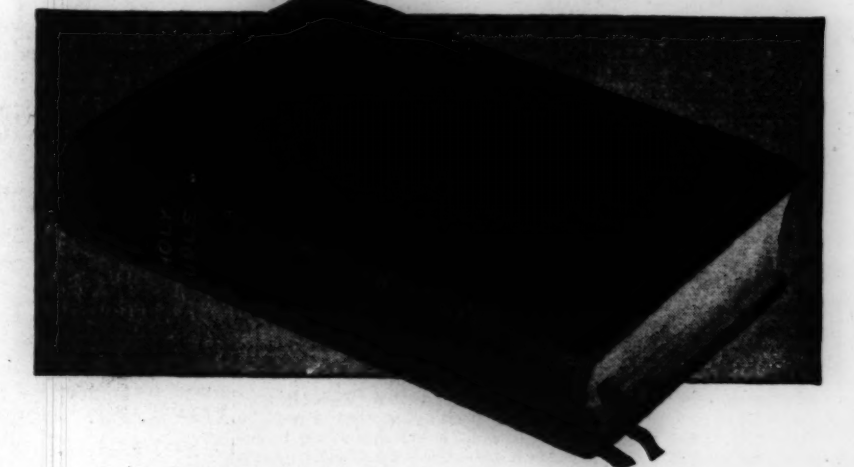
working for the state have less reason for initiative and industry than those who are employed by private corporations.

"Second—That in a democracy, the more that is left to private initiative the better."

"Third—That state ownership is a form of paternalism treading closely upon the heels of Socialism."

"After your readers have successfully harmonized these conflicting propositions they might take up the ancient problems of the collision of an irresistible force with an immovable body, and whether the first hen laid, or was hatched from, the first egg. Academically and theoretically, the problem of government ownership and operation seems as hard as these to solve. Practically, we are solving it by the hard work and intelligent direction which are making the Canadian National serviceable to its territory and its patrons, and potentially valuable to the Government that owns it."

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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

Milly-Molly-Mandy Goes to a Concert

By JOYCE A. BRISLEY

ONCE upon a time, Milly-Molly-Mandy was going to a concert with Father and Mother and Grandpa and Grandma and Uncle and Aunt. They had all got their tickets. It was to be held in the Village Institute at 7 o'clock, and it wouldn't be over until quite 9 o'clock, which was lovely and late for Milly-Molly-Mandy. But you see this wasn't like an ordinary concert, where people you didn't know sang and danced.

It was a quite extra special important one, for Aunt was going to play on the piano on the platform, and the young lady who helped Mrs. Hubble in her baker's shop was going to sing, and some other people whom Milly-Molly-Mandy had heard spoken of were going to do things, too. So it was very exciting indeed.

Aunt had a new mauve silk scarf for her neck, and a newly-trimmed hat, and her handkerchief was sprinkled with the lavender-water that Milly-Molly-Mandy had given her last Christmas. Milly-Molly-Mandy felt so proud that it was being used for such a special occasion. (Aunt put a drop on Milly-Molly-Mandy's own handkerchief, too.)

When they had all got into their best clothes and shoes, they said "good-by" to Toby the dog and Topsy the cat, and started off for the village. Father and Mother and Grandpa and Grandma and Uncle and Aunt and Milly-Molly-Mandy. And they nearly as possible forgot to take the tickets with them off the mantelpiece! But Mother just remembered in time.

The Violins Tune Up
There were several people already in their seats when Father and Mother and Grandpa and Grandma and Uncle and Aunt and Milly-Molly-Mandy got to the institute. Mr. and Mrs. Hubble and the young lady who helped them were just in front, and Mr. and Mrs. Blunt and Mr. and Mrs. Moggs (little friend-Susan's father and mother) were just behind (Billy Blunt and little friend-Susan weren't there, but then they hadn't got an Aunt who was going to play on the platform, so it wasn't so important for them to be up late).

The platform looked very nice, with plants in crinkly green paper. And the piano was standing there, all ready for Aunt. People were coming in very fast, and it wasn't long before the hall was full. Everybody talked and rustled programs. Then everybody started clapping and Milly-Molly-Mandy saw that

some ladies and gentlemen with violins and other instruments were going up steps onto the platform, with very solemn faces. A lady hit one or two notes on the piano, and the people with violins played a lot of funny noises without taking any notice of each other (Mother said they were "tuning-up"). And then they all started off playing properly, and the concert had begun.

Milly-Molly-Mandy enjoyed it. She clapped as hard as ever she could, and so did everybody else, when the music stopped. After that, people sang one at a time, or a lot at a time, or played the piano, and a man sang a funny song (which made Milly-Molly-Mandy laugh and everybody else too). But Milly-Molly-Mandy was longing for the time to come for Aunt to play.

Toby Gets In Free
She was just asking Mother in a whisper when Aunt was going to play, when she heard a queer little sound, just like a dog walking on put down her hood and looked around and saw people at the back of the hall glancing down here and there, smiling and pointing. And presently, what should she see but a white, furry object coming out from under her chair, and what should she feel but a cold wet nose on her leg. And there was Toby the dog (without a ticket), looking just as pleased with himself as he could be for having found them!

Milly - Molly - Mandy was very shocked at him, and so was Mother. She said, "Naughty Toby!" in a whisper, and Father pushed him under the seat and made him lie down. They couldn't disturb the concert by taking him out just then.

So there Toby the dog stayed and heard the concert without a ticket; and now and then Milly-Molly-Mandy put down her hood and Toby the dog licked it and half got up to wag his tail. But Father said, "Shh!" so Milly-Molly-Mandy put her hand back in her lap, and Toby the dog settled down again. But they liked being near the concert.

The time came for the young lady who helped Mrs. Hubble to sing, and Aunt to play for her. So the young lady got up and dropped her handbag, and Aunt got up and dropped her music. Aunt and the young lady picked them up again and then the two of them went up onto the platform.

And just who do you think went up with them? Why, Toby the dog! Looking just as if he thought Aunt had meant him to follow!

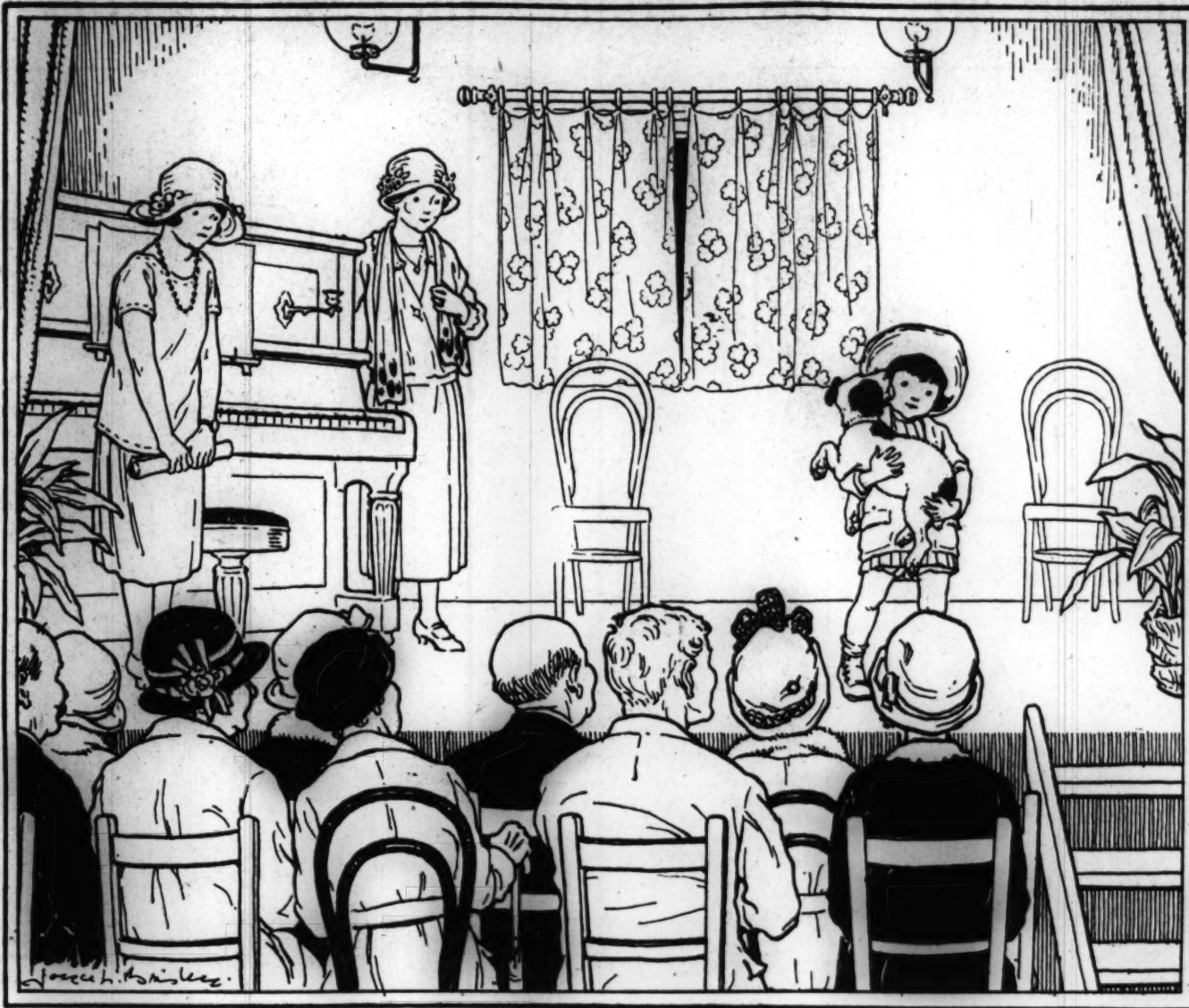
Everybody laughed. Aunt pointed to Toby the dog to go down again, but Toby the dog didn't like the way everybody looked at him and he got behind the piano and wouldn't come out.

So Aunt had to play and the young lady had to sing, and Toby the dog form with Toby the dog in her arms, and everybody laughed, and somebody (I think it was the blacksmith) called out, "Bravo! Encore!" and clapped. And Milly-Molly-Mandy hurried down the steps, with Toby the dog licking all over one side of her cheek and hair.

There was only a little bit of the concert to come after that, so Milly-Molly-Mandy stood at the back of the hall with Toby the dog till it was finished. Then everybody started clapping to the door. Most of them smiled and shook their heads at Milly-Molly-Mandy and Toby the dog, as they stood waiting for Father and Mother and Grandpa and Grandma and Uncle and Aunt to come up to them. And Mr. Jakes the postman, passing with Mrs. Jakes, said, "Well, well! I didn't expect to see you turning out a public character just yet, young lady!" And Milly-Molly-Mandy laughed with Mr. Jakes.

Then the blacksmith passed, and he said solemnly, "You and Toby gave us a very fine performance indeed. If I'd known beforehand I've have sent you up a bouquet each," and Milly-Molly-Mandy laughed.

"Well," said Aunt, as they all walked home together in the dark, "I guess if we'd known Toby was going to be on the platform tonight we'd have given him a bath and a new collar first!"



Milly-Molly-Mandy Had to Walk Across the Platform With Toby the Dog in Her Arms.

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Taking a Swan Trip

"O H, DEAR," sighed Edith, "everybody's away. I wish we could go somewhere, don't you, Dan?"

"Don't! Lee's up in the woods with his dad, and May and Joe have gone to the coast. But we—"

"Why don't we take a nice journey ourselves?" a voice started Edith and Dan, who turned around to find their Uncle Tom in the doorway.

"Oh, Uncle, are we going somewhere?" Edith wanted to know at once.

"It seems to me the park would be a good starting place," Uncle Tom smiled.

"The park," Dan sounded disappointed. "Why, we go there every day."

"Hold on, young man—I said a starting place," Uncle Tom replied. "Come along, and see what we'll find."

Doubtful, but knowing that Uncle Tom was seldom failed to prove that he knew what real fun was, Edith and Dan walked along beside him. It was hot and dusty, and when they reached the park it didn't look a bit exciting. Rather discontentedly the two children followed their uncle to the bench in a shady spot beside the lagoon, and sat down in silence.

"Well, here come our guides," said Uncle Tom suddenly.

"Where?" both Dan and Edith asked.

"The swans over there. Don't they make you think of Wordsworth's—"

"The swan on still St. Mary's Lake Float double, swan and shadow!"

"Oh, Uncle, that's pretty! It is just the way they look, isn't it?" said Edith.

"But what do you mean by saying that they're going to be our guides?" Dan interrupted.

"What do I mean? Why, that this is to be a regular trip into the Hudson Bay country—the swans are the guides. I'll be interpreter, and you—well, shut your eyes and pretend you're the tenderfoot travelers."

Edith quickly shut her eyes, and then with a self-conscious grin Dan followed her example. "Now," said Uncle Tom, "we're up in British America, on a small island to be exact. Down close to the water's edge there is a mass of reeds and rushes which is a swan's nest. It is lined with down, and there are eggs in it—perhaps five, perhaps seven—each a dull greenish white and about four inches long."

"Oh," laughed Edith, "I can actually see the green reeds bending and smell the fresh water. I hope we see a baby swan."

"We shall," answered Uncle Tom, "for we'll skip a few weeks in our imagination and look at the young birds. They are bluish-gray and are called cygnets."

"Their name changes as well as their color when they're grown, doesn't it?" said Dan.

"That's right, for they are white later on," Uncle Tom continued.

"Swans are said to be always ready to pick a quarrel."

"But they're lovely to look at," said Edith.

Then Uncle Tom said the trip was over and they could open their eyes. "I say, Uncle," said Dick, as they all started for home, "that was an easy way to make a trip. Let's go on another soon."

From Two O'clock Till Four

Part IV

ON WEDNESDAY, Dan helped Ben pick peas for supper. After that he picked flowers. For the glass bowl he picked pansies, and for the tall gray jar he picked larkspur—blue, and pink, and white.

When that was done he went down to the little yellow house, and played games with Jimmy. Such fun as they had across the table that stood in front of Jimmy's chair! After lunch he went to the village for groceries with Grandpa.

"Will we be back by two o'clock?" asked Dan, and Grandpa smiled.

"Will we be back by 2 o'clock?" the note for today," he said cheerfully, so Dan sat back and enjoyed the ride.

The Little Round Bundle
Grandma had already gone upstairs when they came back, and Dan sat down on the stairs to wait until the big clock struck.

"It's queer how long it takes to make five minutes, when you're waiting," he thought as he watched the old clock with its soft tick-tock. At last came the two clear chimes, and Dan went for his note.

There was something on the outside of the envelope this time.

Dear Dan:
Down in the mountains of Virginia there are little boys and girls who don't have a single story book. If you do carefully what today's note tells you, we will have something pretty to send them, when I get back from my trip.

This is what the envelope told him:
Look in your bedroom for something round. And don't give up until the parcel's found.

Dan went on tiptoe to his room, and began to look. Just for fun he stood still in the middle of the room, and turned all the way around, slowly, but he couldn't see a thing. He looked behind his suitcase, and under the bureau. He even lay down and looked under the bed, but only his slippers were there.

At last, tucked in between the pillows, he saw the end of a little round bundle. Off came the string and paper, and there was a tube of paste, the kind that smelled good, and that Daddy used at the office. There was a note on the paper.

In Grandmother's kitchen, As I have heard tell, A package is hidden That you can use well.

Dan went down the back stairs, for that was the shortest way to the kitchen. Then he began to hunt for the package. Besides, he could use well—what could that be? He looked on the dresser, where the yellow bowls stood in a row, and on the table where the peas were waiting to be shelled for supper. No sign of anything there. He sat down in Grandma's rocker by the sunny window and there in the corner of the window was a package that he knew was for him.

There was some of his mother's writing on the paper, and he opened it and he hurried to open it. Out fell a shiny pair of new scissors! Of course—they were the things that he could use well! That meant something to cut out. But what did the note have to say?

Look on the lawn for a big brown envelope. I want you to tell me what to do with the things inside. Work on the kitchen table, and remember to pick up all the scraps.

Laddie followed Dan around the lawn as he hunted. Up and down he went, peeping into the honeysuckle and the bush on the edge of the drive. He had gone clear to the garden when he saw something in Grandma's little cinque tree. Yes, it was a brown envelope.

Making a Scrapbook
Dan sat down in the shade to open it. Pictures, pages and pages of pictures from magazines. Besides, there was a book made of brown paper with nothing in it at all, and a small white cloth. Dan looked at the things, then he laughed. "Oh, I know!" he cried. "A scrapbook. I'm out of the pictures on the edge and paste them in here for the children in the mountains who have no books of their own."

On the corner of the envelope was another note from his mother.

If I were you, I'd make some pages with all the babies on them, and some pages of things that children like to do, and other things that they like to play with.

Very soon Dan was at the kitchen table, busily cutting. He made a pile of baby pictures. There were laughing babies and babies asleep, babies in bathtubs and babies paying pat-a-cake. Next he found toys. There were scooters and dolls and bicycles and shovels and drums. There was a big electric train with a signal, and a tunnel, and a mountain.

The things to eat looked so good that Dan wished it were nearer supper time. He could hardly tell whether he'd rather have the cereal with berries on it, or the pudding with marshmallows on top. When the pictures were all trimmed, and the scraps in the wood box, Dan began to paste. He was careful to use only a tiny bit of paste, and he pasted the pictures down with the paste cloth, so that there would be no finger marks on them.

How pretty they did look! He'd never made anything at school quite

so pretty as this. He wondered how it would seem not to have any books at all—not even his favorites.

At last he came to the end of the book. The picture he had saved for the last was a boy and a dog. He posted it in very carefully. If he had a dog like that, he'd find the nicest kind of name for him, and play with him, and love him. Slowly he put down the book, and went to wash his hands.

When Grandpa saw the book that night, he smiled at Dan. "Now, little boy," he said, "I know you'll enjoy your own books more than you ever did before!"

A Table Set

Have you knives and forks for your make-believe parties, or to use when you are playing auto or train travels? You had better make some at once. Use heavy paper or light cardboard. Trace around a real knife, fork and spoon of different sizes and then cut these out of the cardboard. Of course you will need several pieces of each kind.

If you make saucers and plates in the same way you can set a table for company any time. It will look prettier if you make a little decoration on the edges of the dishes and color it with crayons. Look at the china in your mother's closet to get an idea of what kind of decorations to use. It can be very simple.

Now think of everything that is used when your real table is ready for dinner and see how many of the things you can make for your cardboard set. The best of your set of dishes is that they will not break and are easy to carry, so that you can play with them either in the house or outdoors. When you want a new set, you can easily make it. If you want to keep a china store you can have these dishes all ready to sell.

When you are not using them, keep them neatly in a box so that they will be always ready for your parties, trips and games.

Sing

Sing oh sing!
Of what?
Of the joy of everything!
Why not?

There's the sun!
He shows
That the round earth's full of fun,
And glows.

There's the sky!
It's blue,
Full of singing birds that fly.
Sing, too!

There's the rain!
It drops;
Then sings on its way to Spain
And stops.

And the breeze!
It blows
All the branches of the trees,
And goes!

Sing and sing!
And praise,
Let the merry joy-bells ring
Always.

Mary Phyllis Hooper.

A Dog Story

Very likely this is the shortest story you have ever read, but it is not a "once upon a time" tale, but quite, quite true and happened the other day here in Bristol. A gentleman and lady have a dear dog friend whom they love very much. His mistress had to leave home for a few days and Laddie went morning proceeded to find cheer and comfort first for his master, and then for himself.

He went off and found a pair of his absent friend's shoes, which he brought and placed by his master's chair. He then disappeared again and after a while was found lying contentedly on an overall of his mistress's which he had managed to pull down and place in his basket.

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The Tame Humming Bird

WHEN the man-of-all-work was mowing the lawn in the vicinity of my friend's home, he found two baby hummingbirds. One he gave to a neighbor, the other he requested my friend to adopt. This second one was taken care of by my friend's two little girls, Eleanor and Louise.

Where the baby hummingbirds came from, no one could learn. The neighbors searched high and low throughout the vicinity for the nest but were unable to find it; no parent birds were anywhere around.

The daughters put the young hummingbird, which they named Baby, into a small cage. Baby could have gotten out had she chosen, but she did not. However, when she began to grow restless, one of the family took the precaution to throw a bit of muslin over the cage. They fed Baby fresh blossoms, which she probed for nectar, and sugar and water. This Baby took chiefly from the finger of one of the family. A finger was dipped in sugar and water and held invitingly before Baby. She thrust out her long, forked tongue and licked the sugar from the proffered finger. After several days, Baby was freed. If Baby was kept in confinement too long my friend feared that she would never acquire the ability to care for herself and would lose the instinct to migrate.

A little cup of sugar and water was tied to a rosebush and Baby was set free. She arose bravely into the sunny air and disappeared. The family thought they would never see her again, but it was not many hours before the young hummingbird

Photo by Corbetta J. Stawwood
The Tame Humming Bird.Photo by Corbetta J. Stawwood
Just Before He Flew Away.

could not have been more than four weeks old. The tiny fuscous wings fluttered, then rested; they fluttered faster and then rested; then they fluttered faster and faster, and Baby arose into the air and flew to the orchard. She remained in the vicinity several weeks.

The following summer my friend felt sure that Baby nested in the neighborhood, so a friendly little hummingbird visited the flower beds so frequently.

C. J. S.

A School In a Chateau

An American boy, studying in a school in the southern part of France, has sent his mother the following description of the place:

"Towering among the trees is the chateau, rising like a beautiful white flower and holding undisputed right over the surrounding country. Its walls, lined with archers' galleries, its towers, and its carved windows, form a harmony of stone. It is as if built for the imagination of a boy to rove in. This is the first and the last impression one gets of the school.

"The building itself is in the shape of an 'L'. One side is flanked by the lacy Dordogne River; the other two outer sides are guarded by moats. On the inside of the 'L' is the court of honor with its large magnolia tree. This tree must have watched the chateau down through the ages. It was here that Henri IV stayed, and it was here that Diane de Poitiers fled during times of strife. Its walls have housed kings and brigands."

"Think what such a spot must mean to an American boy brought up among what is most new in the modern world! Here in this chateau is the type of place about which every boy has dreamed. Here only the beauty of the Middle Ages predominates and memories of modern life are forgotten."

A New Nursery Rhyme

When the wind is in the east,
God protecteth man and beast;
Where'er the wind or none at all—
Love's ruling over all.

L. B. M. H.

Ships

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

When upon the beach I sit,
Digging in the yellow sands,
I can see the stately ships
Sail away for foreign lands.

Then my castle I forget
As I watch the ships go by;
Under them the deep blue sea,
Over them the deep blue sky.

On a rock I stand and watch
Till they vanish from my sight,
Sailing far for foreign lands—
Stately ships so proud and bright!

Some day they will come again;
I shall see them from the shore,
Gilding home to rest awhile,
Till they sail away once more.

Allison Beaufort.

The MAIL BAG

Sacramento, Calif.

Dear Editor:
My sister is writing this letter for me as I can't write yet, but I'm going to learn.

I like Snubs, and I like Waddies, and I like Sponges. I go to the Christian Science Sunday School, and my Mamma teaches, and my Daddy ushers in the church.

I am 5 years old. Margaret B.

Oxnard, Calif.

Dear Editor:
This is the second time I have written to the Monitor. My little dog Tris has a happy face like Snubs.

My big brother is at the C. M. T. Camp. He sent us post cards of the big guns they shoot. I like dogs for pets. We have fun playing games. When I get big I am going to the C. M. T. Camp.

Well, my letter must come to a close.
Leon M.

Plainfield, New Jersey

Dear Editor:
I am a girl 10 years old. I love the Young Folks' Page and the Children's Page. When are you going to have another story of Susan and her forty-seven uncles?

I have a big tan police dog named Woodie. I used to have a kitten also, but she ran away.

I love to draw and write stories and poems.

I would like to correspond with somebody my age from anywhere. My name is Elizabeth but I don't like that name, so everybody calls me Betty and I hope you will, too.

Betty B.

Huntington, New York

Dear Editor:
I love the Monitor and the Children's Page. I have a brother 13 years old.

I am 9 years old and would like to correspond with a little girl my own age.

Betsy T.

Written in Boston, Mass.

Dear Editor:
Since I am visiting in Boston I thought I would write a letter to the Mail Bag and take it to the Publishing House. I go to the Christian Science Sunday School at home and I went to The Mother Church Sunday School here.

I would like to thank Snubs for posing for so many cute pictures, and thank the artist for drawing them. I enjoy the Young Folks' Page very much and read it all as soon as it comes.

I am 10 years old and would like to correspond with some boy, later, after I get home. There my address is San Antonio, Texas. This is my first letter to the Mail Bag and I hope it will bring me letters.

Prentice H.
[We enjoyed your call, Prentice, and hope you will come again.—Ed.]

Framingham, Mass.

Dear Editor:
I am 6½ years old. I love Snubs and Waddies and all the other things. Last night my sister and I went to bed in our tent.

Good-by.
Katherine S.

Scott City, Kan.

Dear Editor:
Thank you for the Sunset Stories.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog

"Well, said I to Jerry, 'there's one thing about living in the country—you don't see your neighbors very often, do you?' And he said, 'all perhaps not as often as you see yours—'

But last night about midnight he hustled me out of bed and said: 'Let's go calling!'

My, but I was surprised, and I asked him if he didn't think it was a little late for such things. 'Maybe your neighbors won't like to be disturbed at this time of night—'

"Let's find out," said he, and he stopped and let out two or three long barks—and a moment later a dog was off in the distance answered him. 'There,' exclaimed Jerry excitedly, 'that's of Sheep and he says to come on over!'

So we went and when we got there Jerry introduced me and then we all went for a hike in the moonlight!

So we went and when we got there Jerry introduced

Art News and Comment

Art in Terms of Art and Art in Terms of Life

IN ONE of the side galleries of an American museum there hangs a small painting which yields a rich bounty to the observing eye. It has a naive quaintness, this little Flemish picture, for it was painted at a time when the art of northern Europe still remembered the illuminated missal books which were its nursery, but it is touched by an emotion of poetry and sympathy which lends an inner grace to its figures in medieval dress, posing so symmetrically against a background of hills and skies and meadows of clearest hues.

Against the number of the painting, in the museum handbook, appears the following:

"Hans Memling, an important artist of the Early Flemish School, was a pupil of van der Weyden, as were his son Roger and the German artist, Martin Schongauer. Compared with the work of his master, his figures are better proportioned and truer to nature, his outlines softer, and his flesh tones modeled more delicately. On the other hand, he is inferior in carrying out his detail. This is one of the most important pictures in the museum."

Now this is a correct and dignified statement of the case, well in color with the best of museum tradition and teaching the accepted judgment of the artist's work. But I wonder how helpful it is to the average museum visitor, who may never have seen a van der Weyden, and who sees this official stamp of importance placed upon outline and flesh tones and detail.

I think I would rather have read in the handbooks something like this:

"Here is a painter, a humble and sensitive man, whose heart was filled with love for humanity and the beauty of his homeland of Flanders, which long had been a center of wealth and world-trade. In his large and commercial quarters were rudely waking the people from a selfish slumber of materialism, and he saw, in his pale faces and kneeling forms, his tender understanding of their misfortune, and in the small hills and skies, the mystic sweetness of his hope. So history and skill and sympathy combined to produce great art, and though Hans Memling and his fellow artists worked some 500 years ago, they were the real fathers of English and American landscape painting. His day and in many ways have never been exceeded."

There are art museum directors, and especially art museum trustees, who would cast a rolling eye at such official comment upon the treasures committed to their charge. The reputation of dates and the reputation of dates is a thing which, as does the proper planning of a banking house, must be measured and measured them that no valuable life of poetry has discovered a check in their granite walls, nor any disturbing element of human emotion, that the stars-eyed portrait guards who check the umbrellas and cameras and walking sticks. But I am not so sure but that one day, when the people have pierced the mumbo-jumbo of technical phraseology which casts a second-hand veil of feeling of art, they will find in the museum turn-stiles, perhaps waving aloft red caps of liberty in the dormant air, and storm surrounded trustees meetings, to demand: "There has been given us the joy of great literature, and there has been added to it the joy of great music. Here you have the testament of man as great as the writers, as great as the composers. Tell us, what is their message to the human race? I should not like to be a museum trustee on that day."

Not long ago I was talking with an art dealer in his galleries, and we passed before a water color by Winslow Homer. It showed a mountain stream, in full sunlight, rushing and swirling over bed-rock and boulder, beneath a bank of cotton-dock pine. And though it was invisible, one sensed so purely the movement of fresh, clear air that moved calmly through that woodland channel.

The dealer had not had the picture long, and he spoke of it enthusiastically, mentioning its size, in inches, and its worth, in dollars, and its market value in these days when museum bequests are large and many. I do not want to say that he flattered, yet he certainly was not unhappy. But I was not polite, tentative, I am afraid, for I was thinking of that strangely solitary man who so loved to paint the elements—the hurl and the heave of the sea, and the strength of the ledge-rock which withstands it, and show it all (though he cared nothing for the elaborate craft which imitates it) the air—air heavy with fog, creeping upon the land to dissolve familiar shapes into the shadows of a dream; air, drowsy and drenched with sunshine, lying over August hayfields; air calm and clear as currents of interstellar space, marching imperceptibly down mountain glades. Impatient of schooling, and with a strength greater than his tools, he yet was to stand among the first on the honor roll of great American painters.

Then the dealer moved before a landscape by George Inness, and pointed out how he had learned his way of painting from Rousseau, and his rich coloring from Delacroix, and his depth of atmosphere from Daubigny, to blend all with an overglaze of yellow. But I preferred to remember that Inness, though he was very much an artist and very little church-goer, was a deeply religious man and subscribed to a creed which taught him that all nature is a divine manifestation. And that it was the humility and gratitude of that thought which lent to his brush its greatest power, and to his canvases that glow so compelling that no good man can stand before them without gaining something of peace and rest.

From the Inness canvas the dealer turned to the third picture in the room, one of Rockwell Kent's recent Irish sketches, a waste of barren hills deploying to the horizon in

sluggish rhythm, under a sky of brooding gray. "Penny line he has now," exclaimed the dealer, one eyebrow cocked aloft in speculation. "The modernists certainly got him." But that was not the true genesis of the artist's recent mode of work.

A few years ago Rockwell Kent painted the pictures to which we all respond—the rolling countryside of Pennsylvania and New York and Vermont, wherein earth mothered comfortable farms and friendly forests, and the rising ranges signaled security and strength. But perched by the importunities of his life, the artist fled to Alaska, seeking in its solitudes the answer to the problems that pressed upon him. And there, through a long Arctic winter, his thought searched the silent white distances of snow and ice, and the greater distances of star-hung space, only to return to him (since the heart, and not observation, gives answer to man's need), burdened with a strange disquiet. That disquiet permeates all his Alaskan work, his later work at Cape Horn, and even his painting in his summer home in Arlington Vt. And it is the secret of the mood that gives to his Irish hills the mystic hoding of some northland folk tale, such as the Russian Roerich loved to illustrate. It was the familiar Irish hills that Kent painted, but the eyes that saw them still remembered the solitude of vain intellectual wrestlings in the Alaskan wilderness.

Yes, the springs of art are deeper than school or craft. Dates and influences may form its historical accompaniment, just as color values and brushwork form its channels—amazingly interesting, both—but before all, "the play's the thing"—the play of man's thought upon the world in which he lives and learns. So let our critics, our art journals and our museums put aside the debt terminology of mode and method which so often serves to confuse the issue, and speak first of art in terms of life. The long procession of noble men, who through the ages have given their art to serve their chosen me-

dium of expression have been no strolling jugglers of colored pigment, but minstrels of the higher hope, singing of joy in nature's beauty, and of human struggle and assuagement, and of the companionship of common things.—G. S. L.

Decorative Arts at Monza

Monza, Italy
Special Correspondence

NOW open at Monza is the third of a series of international biennial exhibitions started by Italy in the hope of improving the quality of all the applied arts. And, indeed, it marks an advance on the preceding ones, not that we do not still find in it objects of little value,

when it hammers silver or when it cuts wood, is more inclined toward an exact perfection of detail. In a word, the present show at beauty seems to coincide with the ideal of speed and of lightness of construction typified by modern life.

Italy, in this direction, is making progress which raises her far above most of the nations exhibiting at Monza; for instance, above Spain, Hungary and Russia, whose sections show almost no sign of evolution from the past conceptions to which we have already referred. One might say that Italy is only surpassed by Germany, chiefly because of the better organization that we feel is at the back of everything undertaken by that country.

But the taste that is shown in the Italian section is perhaps more pure and certain. Here we must notice, most particularly, the glass of Murano designed and carried out by G. Vennini, the lace of Jesurum, also of Murano, with entirely modern designs admirably composed by the young painter Giulio Rosso, the porcelain of the old Ginori manufactory with exquisite designs by G. Ponti, the shawls of Piatti a great manufacturer of Milan, who has found in another young artist—Nizzoli—a brilliant draftsman, the ceramics produced at Laveno, also under the direction of another artist, Andiovis, and last, the most important group, again due to the talent of the architect G. Ponti under whose guidance many other young Milanese artists have created a great quantity of really beautiful furniture answering, at the same time, to modern taste and need of comfort, yet rivaling in distinction of design the work of the best cabinet makers of the past.

Another interesting attempt, but merely as decoration, is made by some Turin painters under the direction of Casorati. The novelty of this attempt is in showing a row of shops as if they were in a street—chemists, butchers, toy, druggists, etc., all designed by artists.

The other regions of Italy have not yet arrived at the level shown by the Italians of the North, those of Venice, Milan and Turin. We think this is partly due to the fact that in Florence, where the craftsmanship is excellent, taste is too much ruled by the commerce of antiquities, but in two years' time, when another exhibition will take place, Florence will have noticed the change that is expected of a town famous for its craftsmen, and we hope that then England and the United States will also take part in an exhibition that is always growing in importance.

Antiquities From Ur
in British Museum

LONDON, June 25.—Remarkable evidence of the high state of civilization existing in Mesopotamia more than 5000 years ago is afforded by an exhibition opened this week in the Assyrian basement of the British Museum. Here there has been placed on view a collection of

antiquities from Ur, discovered by the joint expedition of the British Museum and of the Museum of the University of Pennsylvania.

Last season this expedition unearthed houses of the time of Abraham (i. e. about 2000 B. C.) and the domestic life of this patriarchal age is illustrated, not only by some of the objects found, but also by photographs and plans of the actual buildings and by drawings reconstructing their original appearance.

Of even greater historical importance are the objects recovered from still earlier sites, the earliest of the tombs excavated having been ascribed to Egypt from 3500 B. C. At this time Egypt was a divided kingdom and in a semi-barbarous condition, so that the more advanced state of Mesopotamian civilization may now be said to be conclusively proved and made manifest by this exhibition.

Perhaps the most sensational exhibits, to archaeologists, are some insignificant-looking scraps of brownish metal, the fragments of an ancient tool; but to those learned in the history of metal working these fragments reveal the startling fact that iron was in use for tools some 2000 years before the date usually assigned to the Iron Age in Mesopotamia.

More attractive to the general public, and of genuine artistic as well as antiquarian interest, are the numerous examples of gold work in which these burial places have proved to be exceptionally rich. Half of the treasures found have been kept for the Iraq Museum, but among the objects which have come to London is a wonderful gold diadem beautifully decorated with figures of men and animals. The high pitch of craftsmanship achieved by these early metal workers is a tiny but a beautiful example of which a bird with its feathers is rendered with microscopic precision and astounding fidelity to nature. Artistic skill in other directions is shown in a splendidly preserved fluted and engraved silver dish; in an example of inlay, a board-game with squares of red, blue and white mosaic; and in several pendants of very delicate filigree work.

Excellent arranged in chronological order, so that one may compare the work of a period in different materials, and labeled in a clear, concise manner, these exhibits tell their wonderful story even to an uninitiated visitor and they will undoubtedly revolutionize the ideas previously held about the primitive civilization of Mesopotamia. F. R.

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"Doncagall." From a Painting by Rockwell Kent, Shown During the Past Season in the Galleries of Wildenstein & Co., New York City.

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A Teacher Without a Class

Provincetown, Mass.
Special Correspondence

A TEACHER without a class, E. Ambrose Webster, whose 50 or 60 pupils come from both the hemispheres to work under him for the short summer months, believes that the blight of art education lies in trying to teach.

Webster, who is outstanding among American artists for his light and color effects, keeps his summer studio in a lurching green-shingled building that overlooks the wrecked rocks and sandpipers of the Provincetown beach. A path leads under the bewhiskered hedge and over spattered pebbles to the foot of an outside stair, curled in the sun and puffed with rain. At the top there is silence.

"Is this Mr. Webster's studio?" one asks of a boy in a battered blouse. He flashes a smile and goes to find the host, while the visitor peers through the door. Perhaps 20 people are working from a model, bending over easels already scrawled with strange oils of undecipherable red and blue. No one speaks, not even in whispers. Here alone Mr. Webster "plays the schoolmaster," and his pupils, although working in the same room, have only their model in common.

True to Mr. Webster's faith, they are as remote from one another as if already "each in his separate star" they painted the thing as they saw it, and also true to his belief they apparently see it in 20 different ways. "The principal thing I want to bring out is what each student has."

It was after the class was over, and Mr. Webster, having stopped at the grocery to buy a domestic bottle of milk and stow it in a braided basket, was leading his bicycle uphill toward home. His red canvas slippers padded the dust sociably as he walked. The film of the road rose in little spirals behind him and his red tie, hanging out from a gray blouse such as plumbers wear, blinked in a chatty way at passing neighbors. Now and then the sheep's bell on his bicycle scolded cheerfully at a dog, and then was still again.

"The tendency of modern art as everyone knows is to express form. Painters are going back to the primitive to study composition, and find that rhythm and form were forgotten by the impressionist movement. Any progressive teacher is going to be influenced by the movement of the time, and in turn will pass on the emotion of the movement to those who study with him. If he does more, he is dangerous."

"Every student who comes to me has a different point of view. If I fail to preserve that, I fail totally. Whatever he might do in the way of results, the price is too great. Students working by themselves have the advantage of 'professional art students.' Beyond a certain amount of background to broaden and enrich their imaginations, beyond the

study of fundamentals of composition and comparison of different men's work, the instructor should watch out."

With that Mr. Webster reached the house and ran around to the back to open the green door. Inside, the wide breathing rooms were filled with angular tables, squat chairs, or somber bits enough from countries and towns of irresponsible names, from the Balearic Islands or Provencal, each of them a marking-stone from some place where he has painted.

On the wall behind him flamed two oils from Elche, in Spain, thick nourishing purple trunks jutting up into the tangible sunlight. He spoke of the rich depth of this Spanish town of 750,000 date palms where the Moors led the water down in pushing streams that now have dwindled to a feckless trickle along the ridge.

"The trouble with a great many modern artists is that they are sacrificing light and color for form. I am trying to develop form, pattern and rhythm and at the same time express light and color," he said.

It is this feeling for "tendency" and the protest against under- or over-emphasis that a teacher passes on to his pupils, he feels, without deflecting their own current of expression.

As for the modernist tendency toward abstraction, bewildering, not to say mystifying, to the layman, it is beginning to be taken for granted. "We can scarcely see any more the revolutionist in Delacroix. The young student who is born into the new movement sees in it nothing to shock him. The artist is free now to develop his art philosophy disentangled from the photograph."

If he has no classes except in art appreciation, Mr. Webster on the other hand gives a lesson every day to each of his pupils, some of whom come as far as from South Africa. By one hint, he contends, he can stall a week's mistakes, and consequently his bicycle jingles uphill and down and the bell from St. Michel chatters irascibly to straying cats. Schools which try to get a result regardless make for mediocrity in the end, Mr. Webster believes, and under his individual eye, though it glints but a moment, students work out their own salvation.

Painting in the Arctic
A. Y. Jackson, R. C. A., of Toronto, Ont., is sailing for the Canadian Arctic regions shortly, to paint Arctic scenes. He will take passage on a supply ship bound for the northern posts of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. Among the places to be visited is Craig Harbor, on Ellesmere Island, 830 miles distant from the North Pole. In order to avoid being caught in the ice, the supply ship will remain only a few hours at each port of call, and Mr. Jackson will necessarily have to do most of his sketching while on the ship.

Advertisement Shopping

PERHAPS you, like most women, enjoy window shopping. You delight in seeing what's new, the new colors, the new styles, the new ideas. The advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor, like shop windows, display for your attention attractive merchandise.

And, like window shopping, advertisement shopping is pleasant. Sitting in a comfortable chair, you may go from store to store and make the most delightful discoveries.

It is very likely that all the things you need can be supplied from the merchants whose advertisements appear in the Monitor.

Why not go advertisement shopping today—and every day?

The Christian Science Monitor

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER PUBLISHING SELECTED ADVERTISING

Portraits of Jews

Portraits of Jews. By Hannah R. London. New York: William Edwin Rudge.

THROUGH the portrait much can be learned concerning the history and atmosphere of a specific time. For the good portraitist penetrates beyond the external appearance. He cannot bring to the canvas the truth of feature without revealing something of the character and inner life of the sitter. He cannot present the man and his style without capturing something of the very air that he breathes, without imbuing his work with the flavoring that is peculiar to the time and circumstances in which he lives. And so we turn to portraiture and literature upon the subject with a twofold interest, artistic and historic, if you will.

There is no comprehensive work on early American portraits; but recently certain specialized records have contributed very definitely to literature on the subject. A year ago four large volumes by Lawrence Park appeared treating amply the subject of "Gilbert Stuart." Now there appears Hannah London's "Portraits of Jews" by Gilbert Stuart and other early American artists.

The author has taken great pains in assembling material that was not organized hitherto. The portraits that come under this heading have been scattered far and wide. No doubt many an ingenious device had to be used in order to learn of their existence. Interesting ones they are, some by the foremost American portraiters. Qualities of style one finds in the vigorous depiction of Stuart, the gentler sentiment of Sulist. There are miniatures and sketches. From the viewpoint of interest in portraiture alone a record like this has much absorbing material. But the specialization of title carries it a step further.

The author has limited herself to the subject of Jewish portraiture. The series of pictures links up in a sort of sequence personages of note and means. She has given in her notes some insight into their lives and their peculiar contribution, military, commercial, artistic. As only those who could afford it had their portraits painted, it is necessarily a limited group that is presented. It was these that could found the charities and places of worship, these that could enter into political and military life and exert some influence.

Although they represent chiefly the Jews of Spanish and Portuguese origin, they do not seem to conform to racial type. Occasionally there is a hint in feature of what is known as the Semitic character. Only in the portrait of Rabbi Raphael Karigal is there that essentially Hebrew character that seems universal, a character that was brought into its fullest expression by the brush of Rembrandt. Included there are the pictures of the Graetz family, the Stuart portrayals of Mr. and Mrs. Moses Myers, and Mr. and Mrs. Solomon Moses, Col. Isaac Frank.

The book has been beautifully published and has introductions by Lawrence Park and A. S. W. Rosenbach.

D. A.

AMUSEMENTS

BRISK DEMAND FOR LEATHER AT TOP PRICE

STRUCTURAL STEEL SALES
 New York Structural Steel Board of
 Trade reports that sales of \$3,552,000
 in May, compared with \$3,553 tons in May,
 or the first six months the total was
 \$20,783,000 compared with 113,492 tons.
 In the similar period a year ago, an in-
 crease of 15,783 tons. These figures are
 exclusive of piers, bridges, subway work.

[illegible][illegible]

CITY OF BOGOTA BONDS
NEW YORK, July 25 (U-P)—Offering is being made of an issue of \$2,700,000. City of Bogota, Colombia, bonds for the year ending June 30, 1937, are being offered at 98 1/2 per cent secured sinking fund gold and interest at 6 per cent. The bonds are on loan of 1927, and are priced at 91 1/2 per cent.

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DRINK MEASURE IS HELD UP BY HOUSE OF LORDS

Despite Set-Back, Support
for Local Option Device in
Britain Is Growing

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The House of Lords has failed to obtain second reading in the House of Lords. Nevertheless support for the compromise measure to promote temperance in Britain is growing. The bill, it may be recalled, was originally introduced in somewhat different shape by the Bishop of Oxford. It would provide three alternatives for popular vote, namely (1) no change, (2) reorganization (i.e. public ownership), and (3) no license (i.e. abolition). It would also afford compensation for public houses closed.

Viscount Astor says in the press: "For England there is no practical alternative to the 'Oxford' scheme. Local veto since the advent of labor (which favors the option of public ownership) has no chance. National prohibition may rouse the zealous, but makes no general appeal. National state purchase would not get even the unambitious backing of labor. The Southborough committee have shown that the 'improved' tied license café of the brewer will not even touch the fringe of the problem, and would be almost as controversial as a genuine temperance measure."

Good Backing for Bill
"Though the Oxford Bill is attacked, it has substantial backing. There are groups of representative men in the three parties wholeheartedly for it. In the churches, Anglicans are increasingly for it, whilst all the Free Churches are ready to back its principles (with the reorganization option included). The student body movement has brought out a valuable handbook on the bill, which also tallies with the policy of C. O. P. E. C. (Conference of Politics, Economics and Citizenship) and the Industrial Christian Fellowship."

"In other words, both organized religion and those bodies which represent the ideals of the rising generation are against the liquor traffic and for something like this bill. Latterly, business men and justices have begun to opt in support of it. The women's societies too (the leaders of the old suffrage movement), who have hitherto kept clear of the official women's temperance societies, are looking to this bill as providing an instrument likely to remove from Parliament the nomines of the trade who have proved to be the chief opponents of women's causes."

"Obviously, such a measure can only become law if introduced by a government. The bill is a chance still remains to be seen. When some government does introduce a bill on these lines, it will find convinced supporters in the other parties and an educated public opinion."

America's Prosperity

In the course of the debate in the House of Lords several representatives spoke in its favor. The Bishop of London said the British people had never had a chance of raising their voice on the question of the liquor traffic, and the bill would enable an appeal to be made to the people. He asked whether those who spoke about prohibition in America were quite sure that a gigantic mistake had been made in that country. He had visited America, where he saw the evidences of prosperity among the working classes, and he looked with considerable doubt upon this nation, which spent \$250,000,000 a year on drink, having to continue to compete with a dry country like the United States. He agreed with what had been said on restriction of hours of sale, and he knew all about providing open spaces and trying to give a happy and joyous life to young people; but that was dealing with the future. It would not deal with those people who could not stand up against the temptation of a superabundant number of public-houses. Some day the incubus would be lifted, and they would see England not only free but also sober.

GASOLINE STATIONS WILL BE BEAUTIFIED

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—A more beautiful Washington than that of something to be done about the gasoline filling stations which spring up indiscriminately all over the city. How art and utility can be combined is a problem which the architects' advisory board has agreed to solve. The board has no mandatory power but it can diplomatically propose architectural changes which would modify the stark commercialism of the filling station without interfering with its business and which would adapt it to the surrounding environment. The Standard Oil Company has promised to consider the idea for more attractive stations in the future and other oil companies are expected to give their co-operation.

WASHINGTON TO STUDY MODEL TRAFFIC CODE

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—Local officials will study the model city traffic ordinance prepared by a special committee which was the outgrowth of two national conferences on street and highway safety. Certain portions of a code approved by the Second National Conference on Street and Highway Safety have already been embodied in the local regulations. Parts of ordinances of other cities have likewise been adopted.

PRINCE WILL ATTEND OPENING OF BRIDGE

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—When the International Peace Bridge, celebrating 113 years of peace between

PLANS OUTLINED FOR AUDITORIUM

Proposed Chicago Edifice
Favored to Be Three
Buildings in One

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—That the \$15,000,000 civic auditorium, authorized by Cook County voters to be erected here should be three buildings in one was recommended by C. E. Hoyt, chairman of the sub-committee on conventions and trade exhibits of the citizens' advisory group which is aiding county officials in a preliminary survey.

The committee recommended that there should be an auditorium seating 30,000 to 40,000 persons, with a companion building seating between 5000 and 7500, another accommodating between 2500 and 3000, and a fourth smaller one seating around 1000, six to eight more seating 200 to 500, and at least 20 committee rooms for groups of from 10 to 50 persons.

Then there should be an exhibition hall to provide on two floors a gross space of not less than 175,000 square feet and this should be located at the end and back of the auditorium and side halls, it was proposed. Recommendations were also made for railroad facilities and loading and unloading facilities. Women are represented on this committee by Mrs. B. P. Langworthy, club worker.

FARM NET YIELD DROPS

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Agricultural Department announces that for the first time since 1922, the average yearly financial return of farmers failed to advance during 1926, with reports from 14,475 farmers in all parts of the country indicating an average net return of \$1133, as compared with \$1297 for 15,300 farmers in 1925.

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Other Than United States and Canada
Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/- a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.)

POST VACANT

LONDON—Wanted, expert shorthand typist with basic French. ADVISORY BUREAU, 130 A, Kensington High Street. Phone KEN 8317.

POST WANTED

LADY, experienced shorthand typist, secretary or commercial bookkeeper. French (advanced), English, German, accustomed to organization, control, excellent references. Box K-1460, The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

YOUNG MAN seeks position as foreign correspondent: English, French and German; knowledge of office routine, typewriting. Box K-1461, The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

LADY, typist with knowledge of general office work, shorthand, French, German, English, Box K-1471, The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

DESIGNER—Position desired in London by student of Art School who has had three years' training; aged 18. MISS OUYMER, 110 Cromwell Road, Wimbledon, S. W. 19.

TUTORS

AUTHOR of book on German grammar for exams. UNDERSTANDING INTERPRETING and TRANSLATIONS. GEORGE, 125 The Grove, Wandsworth, London, S. W. 18.

TUTORS POST WANTED

GENTLEMAN, 29, desires tutoring work. London non-residential; experienced; excellent testimonials. REEDER, 130 A, Kensington High Street, London.

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England

LEYTONSTONE

FOR SPORTS WEAR

BEARMAN'S

DRAPERS

OUTFITTERS

FURNISHERS

HIGH ROAD, LEYTONSTONE

G. J. HARDY

For Reliable Hosiery

Gloves & Underwear, etc.

11/13 Station Road

Leytonstone, E. 15

'Phone WANDSWORTH 872

LONDON

GET YOUR

COAL

FROM

W. J. EARLEY.

108 WESTBURY PARK ROAD, W. 2.

DELIVERED AT THE RIGHT TIME

ORDER FROM HARVEY

TO AVOID DISAPPOINTMENT

LESLEY, LAY & LESLEY

TAILORS

and Breeches Makers

23 BUCKLEBURY

Three doors from the Mansion House—

Queen Victoria Street, E. C. 4.

RELIABLE GOODS—Personal Attention

Phone: Central 8530

The Shop of Happy Thoughts

American Greeting Cards

For Every Occasion

Sole Distributors for the

BEST CRAFT BOXED NOVELTIES,

CHILDREN'S BOOKS, CARDS, etc.

Markers (cardinal) Pictures,

Book Covers

THE ART STORES Ltd.

E. J. WILLSON & SONS

53 SLOANE ST. W. 1. Y.C. 6165

MRS. CHRISTIE

Charming Antique Furniture

China, Glass, etc.

at moderate prices.

345 Juhm Road, S. W. 10.

Tel. Ken. 7378 Buses 14, 96, 91

FURNITURE

HAND-MADE

Customers' ideas carried out.

FURNITURE RESTORED

BAINES & HOPE

21a Standard Street

London, S. E. 1.

Containers 14/-

Decorative Needlework

Landscape and Gardens

Visitors welcomed and not pressed

to purchase. Lessons given, ma-

terials supplied. Mountings of all

kinds undertaken.

MRS. EVERSHED

8 South Molton Street, Bond Street, W. 1

GOOD BOOKS ARE GOOD

FRIENDS.

Let me find new friends for you.

JOHN STEVENS BOOKS

136 Ledbroke Grove, W. 10.

Call or phone, Park 6074

HENNING

We invite you to view our goods.

CHINA GLASS FURNITURE

Old and Modern

61 George Street, Portman Sq., W. 1

CARLYLE LAUNDRY.

Upper Cheyne Row

Chelsea, S. W. 3 Phone KENS. 1179

ESTABLISHED 70 YEARS

HOPES LTD

Furnishing Ironmongery, Cutlery, Wood-

ware, Domestic Electricities

64 Highbury, Notting Hill Gate, W. 11

AGENTS FOR OXON'S SOAP

BONNETTE

HATS

Made to all sizes.

56 Lower Grosvenor Street, Sloane 2807

Typewriting, Duplicating, etc.

The Talbot Typewriting Office

21 Milning Lane, E. C. Phone Royal 2492

FREEMAN HARDY & WILLIS LTD.

Footwear for the Whole Family

231 Brompton Rd., 108 Southampton Row

19 Broadway, Hammersmith

120 Branches in London and Suburbs

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

England

LONDON

(Continued)

Arch Preserver Shoes

Put by

A. PALMER LTD.

7 Harwood Place

Hanover Square, W. 1.

Mayfair 6405

W. H. STOCKER

Tailor and Breeches Maker

43 South Molton Street, W. 1

Gentlemen who appreciate the personal touch & service in tailoring will be satisfied.

Lounge Suits 10 guineas Mayfair 1844

E. WARREN & CO.

688

TELEPHONE DIRECTORY

PHOTOS THROUGHOUT LONDON

Tailor Mades

Travelling Coats

Habit Maker

and Furrier

GERRARD

155 Knightsbridge, Hyde Park

S. W. 1. Ken. 4727

Madame D'Arcy Hart

High Class

DAY & EVENING GOWNS

WRAPS, Etc.

Ladies' Own Materials

Phone 7123

45 Holland Road

London, W. 14

TAILORED SUITS

Riding Habits

Aides or Aides

Skiing Outfits

Wrap Coats

Furs

Herink

52 George Street, Baker Street, W. 1

'Phone Mayfair 5362

Mulberry Cottage

Restaurant

90 PIMLICO ROAD

(Near Soane Square Station)

LUNCHEONS DINNERS

Open on Sundays Tel. 4077 Sloane

The Thistle Tea Rooms

33 Haymarket, & at Abbey House

Victoria St. & Tothill St., Westminster

FAMOUS FOR HIGH-CLASS

LUNCHEONS & TEAS

Real Scotch teas with home-made

scones & cakes.

Open 10.30 to 10.30

Sundays 9 to 5

Victoria 2635

Lightowler

19

Row, W. 1

for

EVENING, AFTERNOON

AND SPORTS WEAR

The DOGS' BARBERS

Washing, Trimming, Pedicure

DOGS BOARDED

In Town and on Epom Downs.

Everything for your dog.

4 Ellis Street, Sloane Street, S. W.

Sloane 2919

Raffia Hats, Pochettes

Handicrafts

24 Brompton Arcade, Brompton Rd., S. W.

MILICENT WHITTAKER

(MRS. W. J. GIBBES)

COURT HAIRDRESSER &

MANICURIST

By appointment.

Children a speciality.

Box 200

Tel. Victoria 7093

The Diagram of the

K. Flus Fitting being the Outline of

Comfort.

BALDWIN SMITH

233a Regent Street, 105 Champs

E. 100 Specialist

LUNCHEONS-TEAS

High Teas on

Wednesdays

THE LITTLE CAKE SHOP

29 Upper George St., Edgware Rd., W.

MONITOR SHOE CO.

9 Church Street, Kensington

For Inexpensive "K" and "Monitor"

Shoes

LADIES' HAIRDRESSING

GWENDOLINE

89 EARL'S COURT ROAD, W. 8

(First Floor)

Stationer and Bookbinder

HOSBURN

54-56 Church Street, Kensington, W. 8

Telephone Kensington 1701

PITE & THYNNE

PRINTERS AND STATIONERS

Posters, Cards, Notices

278a King's Road, Chelsea, S. W. 3

FOR HAIRDRESSING VISIT

MARTIN MISLER

53 Edgware Road, W. 3

& at 39 Crawford St., Baker St.

Expert Attendance Popular Prices

BUILDING DECORATING

E. J. PROTHORPE & SONS

41 Andover Place, Kilburn, N. W. 6

Phone Maida Vale 2146

A. E. WREN

HIGH-CLASS GROCER &

PROVISION MERCHANT

Try Wren's Home-made Jams

18b Queens Road, Baywater, W. 2

THE MERRYTHOUGHT LUNCHEON

and TEA ROOMS.

30 James St., Oxford St., W. 1. London.

Eng. (Near Bond St. Tube Station)

Quiet and Comfortable.

Home-made Cakes, etc.

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

England

LONDON

(Continued)

Beautiful

Fabrics

CURTAINS

AND

LOOSE COVERS

Admirable range of

artistic materials for

Curtains and Loose

COVERS, including many

interesting new designs

in a wide variety of at-

tractive colourings.

BOWEN & MALLON

183-187 Finchley Road, N. W. 3

Getting Your Car

in London

You'll find it most convenient to

come to us (in the heart of the

West End). Any make of car

supplied. Part exchange, de-

ferred payments, overhauls, etc.

GORDON ENGLAND LTD.

28 South Molton Street, Oxford Street,

London, W. 1

Specialists in Lightweight Saloons

'Phone Mayfair 6378

PEARSALE'S

COAL

THE PLEASURE OF YOUR CUSTOM WOULD BE

GREATLY APPRECIATED.

PEARSALE LTD. ESTD 1893

125 WESTBURY PARK RD. W. 2

PHONE PARK 4000

Builders and Decorators

Sanitary & Electrical Engineers

CABINET MAKING UPHOLSTERING

Selway & Whitworth

7 Ellis Street, Sloane Street, S. W. 1

Estimates Free Sloane 4386

LAURENCE

FLORIST

Bouquets, Presentation Baskets, Cut

Flowers, Plants, etc. All Decorations

Underhand

20 High St., Notting Hill Gate, W.

(Park 2540)

THE DAWN

of a NEW FURNITURE PERIOD

Hand-made Furniture of original modern

design by

Betty Sel.

Made at Tokes Works, Hayling Island

Shown in our shop, 177 Sloane St., S.W. 1

Builder and Decorator

WALTER WITHERS

Sanitary, Heating and Electrical

Engineer

2 Westbourne St., Sloane Sq., S. W. 1

Tel. Sloane 4397

GOWNS COSTUMES COATS

LADIES TAILOR

89

POPULAR PRICES

CHOICE OF GOODS

G. F. SALESBURY

LONDON

BOOKBINDERS

Leather covers for Bibles and all Christian

Science Literature, gold tooling and

plain, in all colours.

C. FOX

W. H. GREEN

5 George St., Manchester Sq., W. 1.

Tel. Mayfair 4186

We Are Now Showing

Exclusive Gowns

BY OUR OWN ARTIST

CARYLL

32 Connaught

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, JULY 25, 1927

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

EDITORIALS

Students' International Friendship

A GROUP of American students are now in Japan carrying a message of international friendship. This summer also other university groups are going from one country to another with a similar mission. The World's Student Christian Federation, with headquarters in Geneva, furnishes the organizational sponsorship for the establishment of these student contacts. These student tours are but a single phase of the many epoch-making movements initiated by this federation, representative of the university life of fifty nations.

In many of the Balkan states, in Italy, France, Germany, Great Britain, Canada, New Zealand, Australia, Africa, the Near and Far East, and in many of the South American countries, as well as in the United States, students are being organized for the political, social and moral uplift of their own respective countries and of all nations collectively. The World's Student Christian Federation unites the student movements of these many countries, thus giving to youth a voice and an influence in the molding of world affairs.

The work of this federation takes on an added significance when it is recalled that as recently as twenty-five years ago students were only casually interested in political and social questions. Undergraduates at that time had only an academic interest in such problems as economics, diplomacy, statecraft and arbitration. The rapid strides made within late years by this organization of the world's students is dramatically suggestive of the changes that have come about in the relation between students and the society of which they are a part. Witness the part being played by the student element in the Chinese revolution, in the Indian nationalist struggle, and in the rise to power of the Central and South American peoples. The university world has very definitely cut out for itself a field of action that will vitally modify the course of future events.

The period through which these students have passed has been an era of disillusionment and of social and spiritual upheaval. Into this flux of human affairs the students of the nations, with some exceptions, to be sure, have exercised an influence of reconciliation. They have preached the abolition of war, the uprooting of race hatreds and prejudices, the Christianizing of international relations, the democratization of industry and other vital issues. Through the Geneva office of the federation a nexus has been established with the International Federation of University Women, the International Federation of the League of Nations, the International Labor Office and the Secretariat of the League of Nations. The International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation in Paris has also allied itself in an advisory capacity with this student body for informational and promotional purposes.

It is heartening to note this constructive interest of the world's university youth in the pressing problems of the hour. Their fraternal and co-operative relationships cannot but strengthen the bonds of international understanding and good will.

Irrigation in Northern India

FEW people today seriously believe that the condition of poverty under which so many Indians exist has been brought about by the British connection. The Grand Moguls were themselves very grand, but the poor and unprotected were ground down to an inconceivable extent, and had no power of resistance to the many forms of distress which ravaged the land. Poverty is still far too prevalent in India, but this is mainly because under the Pax Britannica there had been the portentous growth of the population from 216,000,000 to 319,000,000 in the short space of fifty years.

Fortunately, the martial province of the Punjab in the north is better off than most of the other provinces. When it was taken over after the chaos into which the Sikhs plunged their own country in 1848, it was but a land with fertile strips below the hills where the rainfall was sufficient and along the margins of the rivers which spilled out to some little distance in the hot weather. There were only two small canals that had been built by the Moguls primarily to bring down water to their capitals at Delhi and Lahore, and these did a small amount of irrigation of the neighboring lands. Today over 10,000,000 acres have been added to the area watered by canals, which have now turned from desert to crop most of the country which lies between the five rivers which give the Punjab its name.

The Indus into which the five rivers fall still remains to be conquered in its upper reaches, and a real desert remains between it and the Jhelum. On the other hand, between the Sutlej and the Jhelum 2,500,000 acres are annually cultivated by a great canal from each. Yet south of this area waste spaces stretch limitlessly until they merge into the desolate Rajputana desert, where sandhills 500 feet high preclude any remedy.

A vast amount of the waste between the upper canals and the desert will soon be turned into smiling cornfields by the wonderful system known as the Sutlej Valley Project. By means of twelve separate canals taking off from four weirs thrown at intervals across the bed of the Sutlej, more than 5,000,000 acres will be cropped every year, within the Punjab, and the states of Bahawalpur and Bikanir.

Each of the recent prodigious projects of the Punjab engineers has had new features of its own. The Triple Project was a wonderful affair by which the waters of the Jhelum were passed into the Chenab, and Chenab water thrown into the Ravi in order that fertility might be brought to lands for which the nearest river had not sufficient supply. The Sutlej Valley scheme will keep the river bed dry below the last weir for nine months in the year instead of six on the older canals.

The Punjab rivers vary enormously in volume from winter to summer, the cold weather minimum being but one-hundredth portion of the flood which may come down when the monsoon hits the Himalayas, from which the snow is

already melting in the great heat. By means of the succession of four weirs the irrigation experts intend to capture every drop of the swelling waters, except the uncontrollable surplus, which must at present be allowed to flow on uselessly to the sea.

The time is coming when the engineers will have to turn their attention from the comparatively straightforward affairs of pushing out on to the lands the water that flows between the alluvial plains, and must tackle the designs already matured for holding up the torrential rains of summer in great lakes within the hills. Meanwhile, the point of greatest interest is that although politicians, British and Indian, are worried about the best method by which a democratic nation, forced in the past to replace autocracy, and to rule for a time on autocratic lines, can give democratic home rule to a people accustomed for centuries to the inequality of man, engineers work steadily onward on the assumption that their achievements will be of lasting benefit. Communal dissensions between Hindu and Muhammadan, together with the antagonism of Indians for Indians, may persist for a time, but a method of adjustment will be found and the projects of irrigation which have been launched will continue their beneficent work.

The Hospitality of Switzerland

WHILE as early as the thirteenth century, under the rule of Rudolf, a foot trail traversed Switzerland's mighty Simplon Pass, it is recounted that the first known byways of any consequence were those of a century later. In 1640 cumbersome stage-coaches served the traveler and rumbled their way in their heavy fashion over the Simplon, rattling their drag-chains and oft stopping for rest. Likewise the Gotthard Pass has its story, of one Adam de Usk who, in 1401, ardently desiring to visit Rome, had himself carried over the great mountain blindfolded, because of the awesome scenes of nature with which otherwise he would be confronted; And not long after, no lesser individual than Benvenuto Cellini scaled the Gotthard and neighboring peaks. He only did so, however, clothed in a coat of armor and accompanied by a bodyguard of soldiery as his protection.

If one goes back but three or four centuries, what an illustrious procession of travelers and even sojourners in Switzerland one can call to memory. Shelley, Southey, George Eliot, Ruskin, Byron, de Maistre, Calvin, John Knox, Milton, Rousseau, Wordsworth, Mme. de Staël, and a host of other thinkers found the hospitality of the rugged, honest Swiss folks to their liking, and the country itself a refreshing sight in comparison to their native lands, which perhaps were being torn with political or religious strife or even wars.

Romantic and unique have been the steps leading to prosperity in this nation, whereby it has become the tourist wonderland that it is today, with its immaculate electrified railways winding their panoramic way even amid snow peaks, its picturesque funiculars climbing up like caterpillars to some hostelry perched up on craggy heights or the characteristic and graceful steamers paddling their way on still more graceful lakes.

The Swiss themselves often insist that they were a happy and prosperous people long before the tourist host made its appearance. Yet when one considers the thought and care, especially in late years, that have been given to means whereby cleanliness, comfort and safety may attract the prospective visitor, one cannot help but think that here is a people whose well-ordered hospitality is an impersonal invitation assuring a welcome both fair and pleasing.

Prohibition and Reciprocity

AS A phase of the reorganizing of the prohibition forces of the United States, the new prohibition unit held a three-day conference to devise ways and means of making the administration of the law more effective. This called for a conference of all the heads involved in the work. While the plan was primarily for a departmental conference, nevertheless audiences were granted to certain users of alcohol who desired to see that their particular industries were properly safeguarded. From the pronouncements made at the time upon what is considered official authority, it is the intention of the reorganized unit to "stop up the leaks" and to effect a rigid enforcement of the law.

It was interesting to note that, coincident with the conference, the State Department made public an executive order signed by President Coolidge authorizing American diplomats and consular agents abroad to observe foreign laws in regard to social insurance. While there was no direct attention called to the matter, the inference was clear that foreign countries might well afford to adopt the same plan in regard to their embassies and consular offices established within the borders of the United States and have them observe as scrupulously the laws of this country, including the prohibition law.

According to the executive order signed by the President, American diplomatic and consular officers maintained abroad may incur expenses for taking out that class of social insurance which is normally required under the laws of the country to which they are accredited. This ruling, of course, abandons all claims to extraterritoriality which might be invoked under the normal courtesy of diplomatic immunity. It is probably not the first time that a state has voluntarily abrogated rights which it could claim under similar circumstances. As a matter of fact, the prohibition law of the United States stands in the same class as the social insurance laws of certain foreign countries. They are laws just as alien to American practice as our prohibition law may be alien to other nationals. Very properly the United States has not made any request of foreign diplomatic officers to observe the prohibition law while residing in this country. Neither has there been any request made to have employees of these foreign agents obey the law within the offices maintained by them.

In stopping up all possible leaks, however, here is an opportunity that might well be inquired into. Not because the diplomatic privilege has been abused, but merely as an example on the part of those officers accredited to the United States and through a sense of friendliness on

the part of foreign governments toward the laws of a powerful nation for which they bear the sincerest good will. Formally observing the domestic laws of a country is the sincerest flattery to that country. That is a fact diplomatists accredited to the United States should consider.

Colors and Railway Traffic

NO LONGER is it entirely a novelty to see brightly painted passenger coaches on American railroads, nor even gayly tinted locomotives, but the Boston & Maine Railroad has evidently produced something which will serve as a goal for other lines to aim for in the brilliant painting of its two passenger locomotives which haul the road's premier train.

In their buff and blue stripes, with the added touch of red and black, and bearing the names of two illustrious New England patriots—Paul Revere and William Dawes Jr.—these engines stand out distinctively even among the growing number of decorated leviathans of the rail which now haul the fast passenger trains of various railroads. It is axiomatic that a new and brightly polished article possesses an inherent sales appeal in itself, and thus it may be presumed that vividly colored railroad engines will focus attention upon their trains, and in that way, upon the thought of travel by rail, a factor which, with the decline of railroad passenger traffic, is daily becoming more important to the rail lines.

As a New England railroad, the Boston & Maine has also done its part toward evoking renewed interest in the historical associations of the section which it serves. Its train to the west—the "Minute Man"—operating over a road which is similarly designated "The Line of the Minute Man," is singularly appropriate to the Boston & Maine, serving as it does the towns of Concord and Lexington, where the original minute men first stood together in earlier days. Naming the two engines which will haul this train after characters in the colonial history of New England is a further aspect in the contribution which the railroad is making toward New England's historical associations.

Just as bright colors have aided other railroads and other industries—motor, steamship and those not of a transportation character—in building up business, so it is reasonable to assume the Boston & Maine locomotives will aid in a similar way.

Scott and Eildon Hills

ON THE topmost peak of the Eildon Hills in Scotland a memorial was recently unveiled to Sir Walter Scott. The memorial took the form of an indicator, pointing out places made famous in the author's writings, and was placed at a spot which was said to be the favorite mountain view of Scott. Associated as the district is with border history and legendary lore, no better memorial could have been erected, for it will afford a useful guide to visitors and admirers of the author, and at the same time serve as a permanent reminder of the debt which the world owes to his genius.

Such indicators, although not dedicated to eminent sons or daughters of the country, are by no means uncommon in Scotland. They may be found on the tops of other mist-enveloped hills, and have more than once led inquiring visitors into a whimsical side of Scottish life about which little is heard. "How far can you see from the top of this hill?" asked a visitor of a Highlander once, after he had peered into the mists along a line shown on one of these indicators. "Oh, about 250,000 miles," came the answer. "That's a long distance," said the other, amused. "Aye, ye can see the moon on a clear night."

Statues of authors and other distinguished persons, while excellent in themselves as examples of the sculptor's art, in time become so smoke-begrimed that they prove but a dull reminder of pleasant associations. It is, therefore, notable that some other means of perpetuating the memory of great men is coming into vogue. Modest as such a memorial may be, its advantages are obvious, and Scott himself, ever a practical man, would undoubtedly have favored the installation of such a device on the crest of every mountain where it would have attracted visitors to a countryside teeming with historic, legendary and scenic interest.

Editorial Notes

The Bartow (Fla.) Record not long since published an editorial to prove that the liquor traffic pays very poor dividends to those who follow its devious ways. Some may not have realized the truth of the following:

Probably fewer profit from dealing in the stuff than in any other line of endeavor. Of the hundreds in the county who mix in the business to greater or less extent and appear periodically in court, scarce half a dozen can be shown who are really ahead of the game financially.

That was a kindly act which Col. Charles A. Lindbergh performed in sending a letter to a lad in a Boston hospital who had asked him to fly over where he was, and doubtless possession of the note will cheer him in many an hour to come. We may not all be able to fly across the Atlantic, but we can all take a few lessons out of Lindy's notebook.

Not a jewel-crowned, purple-robed monarch, but just simply a little hungry boy in white silk suit and patent leather slippers. Thus unostentatiously do kings come into being in these modern days.

This is said to be the age of the air; radio, airplanes and wireless photography being so much in evidence. Yet there are many who still remember sails, windmills and political oratory.

The farmer has to regard farm "relief" quite practically at this time of the year. If he doesn't, that is, the crows and woodchucks and raccoons will "relieve" him of a good part of his crop.

President Coolidge has been presented with a cowboy suit. Evidently those westerners forget that as a Republican he is supposed to ride an elephant.

Some of the other oceans could use an Institute of Pacific Relations.

Jerusalem the Golden—Outside the Walls

By ALBERT F. GILMORE

TO THE orthodox Jew, Jerusalem is the eternal city. Not only it was and still is his concept of an earthly paradise, the city of God, but it is type and symbol of the eternal state of bliss toward which he looks with longing eyes, and which he has named, "The New Jerusalem." For him, Jerusalem is forever.

We had come up from Ludd, ancient Lydda, to Jerusalem by the morning train on the last day of March, and were driven from the station which lies some distance to the southwest of the old town, past the busy Jaffa Gate to the hospitable shelter of the American colony, lying a mile or more to the north of the city. To view Jerusalem first from some commanding height, to look down upon its crowded roofs and narrow streets, was our first desire. Accordingly, making our way across the Kedron valley, we ascended by easy paths which quarter the rocky sides of Mt. Scopus, furnishing pasturage for contented flocks. Reaching the height of land, on turning our eyes southward, we looked down upon the red and gray roofs, spires, minarets, and domes which are Jerusalem, a mile away.

So this is the holy city, we say to ourselves, the city of Jew, Christian and Moslem, the city of David and Solomon, of Pilate and Herod, of Christ Jesus and the Crusaders. In its long history reaching back 3000 years, although battered and torn by repeated assaults, yet it stands upright and secure in the golden glow of a spring day, as calm and dignified as though its course had been one of uninterrupted peace.

What characteristic, we ask ourselves, does this city possess that has enabled it so often to rise from its own ashes. The fiercest passions of men have been let loose in its destruction, yet here it stands, intact and apparently complete. Jerusalem, even in its material aspects, seems to possess something of the eternal, the everlasting, else under the terrific onslaughts to which it has been so often subjected, it would lie prone and neglected, a pile of tumbled ruins.

Following along the height of land, we passed on the left the new Hebrew University and a little farther along the road the magnificent buildings of a German hospice and sanatorium erected in 1910 by the ex-Empress of Germany, and presented to the Order of Saint John. It is now the official residence of the High Commissioner. From the lofty tower of the Church of the Ascension, attached to the hospice, a surpassing view of the country is had.

A turn of the head reveals to the east the mountains of Gilead and Moab, the valley of the Jordan with its ricks of dense green shrubbery, and the barren wilderness of Judea in the foreground; to the southeast, the deep blue waters of the Dead Sea glimmering in the afternoon sun, and nearer the west, the towers and spires of Bethlehem, some seven miles away, and the flat-topped Frank Mountain where Herod had a summer palace.

In the foreground we look down full upon the crowded roofs of Jerusalem interspersed with towers and minarets. Beyond the walls to the west, rise many imposing buildings of the new city, well constructed of brick and limestone and roofed with red and green tiles. To the right of the city and far beyond rises Nebi Samwil, the high hill sometimes called Mizpah, where the prophet Samuel lived and from which he judged Israel.

To the right of this eminence, in the near foreground, on the southern slope of Mt. Scopus, is the British cemetery where lie the bodies of several thousand men of the Egyptian Expeditionary Forces who gave their lives for the cause of human liberty.

Farther along the ridge stands a group of buildings behind a high wall, the property of the Greek Church, the Chapel of Viri Galilee, or men of Galilee. The Scriptures state that after the ascension, "the men of Galilee" were addressed by "two men in white apparel" (Acts 1:10), and this is claimed to be the spot where the address was made.

Mt. Scopus runs into Olivet, that is, Olivet is a continuation of the same ridge, terminating at the south in a steep slope which descends to the valley of Jehosaphat in the west, and to the village of Bethany in the east. Leaving the Greek compound, we entered the Arab village, Kafr et Tur, in the midst of which stands a group of Russian buildings belonging to the Orthodox church, one of which has a lofty tower. Outside of the modern church, which is built on the site of an early Byzantine structure, is the traditional spot marked by a stone where it is said Jesus mounted the ass for his triumphal entry into Jerusalem.

A short distance farther along the road, also in the Arab village, stands the little Chapel of the Ascension. Notwithstanding the direct statement of Luke that the place of the Ascension was at Bethany, very early, it appears, a chapel was erected on this site, perhaps because of the statement in Acts regarding those who had witnessed the Ascension and afterward had been addressed by the "men in white," returning "unto Jerusalem from the mount called Olivet, which is from Jerusalem a sabbath day's journey."

In 351 A. D. a roofless chapel was erected here by Constantine, and later Monk Modestus built on this spot a church which was destroyed in the eleventh century. The Crusaders venerated the site as the place of the Ascension. The present modest chapel was erected by the Moslems in 1835, but Christians are permitted to hold services here at stated times.

In the interior is a piece of marble bearing an impression said to have been made by the foot of Jesus; but we are certain that it is only of modern origin, and displayed for the purpose of aiding in holding the spot in veneration. Armenian, Coptic, Greek and Syrian altars stand in the churchyard at which these groups worship.

Farther down the slope of Olivet stands the Church of the Lord's Prayer, erected on the spot where it is said Peter the Hermit, Leader of the First Crusade, preached a sermon in the belief that here Jesus taught his disciples how to pray, and gave them the Lord's Prayer. In the "Hall of the Lord's Prayer" are tablets bearing this prayer in thirty-two languages.

What is regarded as positive proof of the authenticity of this site is found in the recent discovery of the foundations of the church of Eleana, built over the cave in which the teaching of Jesus took place. This church was erected by Empress Helena, mother of Constantine, in 330.

One feels that many of the claims made for the accuracy of the sites of important incidents in the life of the Nazarene are wholly problematical. Others seem logical and authentic. But we feel about these sacred shrines on Olivet that if they are not located with accuracy, the sites approximate the places where occurred events of compelling interest to all humanity. Of the location of Olivet itself there can be no doubt, and as its area is not large, there can be no great inaccuracy in the location of the incidents which occurred about this historic height.

Before descending, we dismissed our dragoman, an intelligent young Arab who told us that he was forced to serve in the Turkish Army against the Allies. Then we sat for a long time on a convenient boulder in contemplation of this most impressive scene. Directly below us lies the garden of Gethsemane, of holy memory to all who reverently name the name of Christ Jesus.

Beyond and still lower, the brook Kedron threads the valley of Jehosaphat, as it is sometimes called, the farther bank of which rises steeply to the walls of Jerusalem at their highest point. The wall here is some seventy-five feet above the earth and we are told extends more than eighty feet below the surface, its lower course literally set into the solid ledge.

The long beams of the sun, now near its setting, strike across the minarets, domes and spires, bathing them in golden light. The walls to the right and left, stark and

gray in the deepening shadows, show many scars. How often have they been beset by foes bent upon destruction of the city!

From the high hill back of us Titus gathered his forces and set in motion the assault which utterly destroyed Jerusalem, leaving none of its inhabitants alive. Again and again in the centuries since that event it has been beset and taken by contending forces, razed and rebuilt, and now it stands peaceful and serene, risen from its own ruins and flooded with the light of a rapidly westerling sun.

In the foreground, and directly in front, stands the rounded dome of the Mosque of Omar in the midst of the Temple Area, inclosing the rock of Mount Moriah where Abraham prepared to offer up Isaac. To the left of it stands the Mosque of Aksh with its lofty minarets, a box-like structure in striking contrast to the architecturally beautiful Mosque of Omar. Still farther to the left, just outside the present walls, stands the group of buildings about Zion's Gate, built upon the traditional site of the house of Caiaphas and of David's Tomb. This was also the site of the Jebusite village which David captured preparatory to establishing his capital here.

Across the town and directly behind the Mosque of Omar lifts the square form of David's tower near the Jaffa Gate; to the right, the two flat domes of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre rise above the low roof, beside the square tower of the German church, a modern structure of imposing architecture.

Farther to the northwest are the stately towers about the Damascus Gate, the most imposing of all the numerous entrances to Jerusalem. Outside the walls to the north is seen the low hill termed Gordon's Calvary, where the celebrated British general believed he located the site of Golgotha. In a little garden behind the hill is the "garden tomb," which many believe to be the tomb of Arimatea, in which was laid the body of the crucified Saviour.

Within the walls, except in the Temple Area, so closely packed are the buildings that the narrow streets are quite hidden, and the appearance is of a solid mass of somber structures, for the most part low and flat-roofed, with little brilliancy of color except for the blue mosaic of the Mosque of Omar. The prevailing tone is gray, but here and there appear roofs of red tile, moss-grown and blackened by the mists of centuries.

With the approach of twilight we were prompted to move, and taking the middle of three paths leading down the steep slope of Olivet we descended to the Garden of Gethsemane. A high wall surrounds the garden, on the south side of which stands the magnificent Basilica of Gethsemane, a recently erected structure in the Byzantine style, the property of the Franciscans, who also own the garden.

Gethsemane means "oil press," so one associates it with olive trees, many of which grow here. One, apparently very old, standing near the church, is said to be the identical tree under which Jesus prayed, and is called the "tree of agony." While we scarcely credit the implied age of the tree, yet from its gnarled and aged appearance one is ready to grant it at least 1000 years of life.

In the garden are flowers and box-bordered winding paths, and cypress trees lift their stately forms, in the somber branches of which birds are quietly tuning their evening songs.

We strive to picture the closing scenes in the Master's life which occurred here—the long hours of prayer, the anguish of a stricken heart, the coming of the emissaries of the law, the arrest and the events of that fateful night during which he was led to one after another for trial, judgment and condemnation. The Garden of Gethsemane is a place where one would love to linger and ponder the deeper meanings of the incidents which there took place.

We left the garden by the gate of entry, and turning down the hill to the brook Kedron passed the tomb of Mary which seems too traditional to interest us. Reaching the road which leads from Bethany, we turned homeward by St. Stephen's Gate and the Damascus road, passing the Garden Tomb, and the Tomb of the Kings. Jerusalem is a city of many memories of the deeply buried past, where, as in Egypt, one quickly becomes accustomed to the inspection of rock-cut tombs for the evidences which he seeks.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor editorial board must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

Immigration to the United States

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: Very timely and of great importance and benefit to our people are the unbiased reports and editorials regarding immigration which the MONITOR is constantly publishing. This is the sort of news that should rightly be, as you accord it to be, front-page news.

One student of the question—whose name is a household word among thinking people everywhere—has declared there are right now 6,000,000 immigrants who, because of various kinds and degrees of unfitness, should never have been admitted to the United States. Any keen observer, familiar with conditions, would hesitate before attempting to refute this claim. And while we unflinchingly wish them well, manifesting in every way possible our desire to help them to happiness and well-being in their adopted land, it is imperative to guard against being misled by a mistaken sentimentalism, and much carefully prepared propaganda, into leaving the Nation's door open again.

In general, we will not be so misguided if it is remembered that the present laws are more than generous to the prospective immigrant, as well as to those already here. A sincere and speedy effort to attain citizenship is surely not too much to expect from those who have come here in search of great material improvement.

In The Christian Science Monitor of June 15, Senator David Reed is quoted to the effect that over 1,500,000 immigrants are waiting overseas at present to come to America. How can we be sure that these will be any more suitable than vast numbers of those already here; or that they will be any quicker to avail themselves of the spiritual blessings which our Nation offers (as well as the material) than those who came before them?

There is widespread opinion that all immigration should at least temporarily be discontinued, and a bill to this effect was indeed proposed during a recent Congress. This may well serve to show those who are opposing reasonable restriction that perhaps they had better let well enough alone.

NEW ORLEANS, LA. SYLVIA F. METCALF.

Regarding Miss Whitney's Arrest

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: I wish to call your attention to a very serious misstatement in an article in The Christian Science Monitor, dated June 21, 1927, entitled, "California Syndicalist Is Pardoned." You state that Miss Charlotte Anita Whitney "was arrested in November, 1919, after delivering a speech in defense of John McHugh, accused I. W. W. leader. Her arrest followed her defiance of the city authorities' instructions not to make the speech."

Miss Whitney was arrested after making a speech before a well-known women's organization, called the "Oakland Center of the Civic League of California." Her subject was the "Negro Problem in America." She was not forbidden to speak by the city authorities. The head of a "loyalty" organization tried to get the club to rescind their invitation to Miss Whitney to speak, but they refused to do so. After the meeting the head of that organization arrested her. In a statement published in the press later, Captain Peterson, chief of police, said the arrest was in direct defiance of his orders.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF. HILDA S. JORDAN.